

Cheysson, Czyrek meet in Paris

PARIS (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson told Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek Wednesday the French government and people condemned the military takeover in Poland. Their 35-minute meeting in Paris was the first high-level contact between the two countries since martial law was imposed in Poland on Dec. 13. A communiqué from the External Affairs Ministry said Mr. Cheysson stressed that promises made by Polish military leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski has not been implemented. Mr. Czyrek, in Paris privately to attend the French Communist Party congress as a politburo member of the Polish party, had requested a meeting with a member of the French government.

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرائد"

Haig to visit 4 countries

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig is expected to visit at least three other countries after attending a foreign ministers meeting of the European security conference in Spain next Monday, official sources said Wednesday. Portugal, Morocco and Romania have been added to Mr. Haig's schedule after his visit to Madrid, where the 35 signatories to the Helsinki agreement will discuss the martial law crackdown in Poland. The officials said Mr. Haig may visit other countries as well but that no final decisions have been reached.

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Qadhafi may go to Tunisia again

TUNIS (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi may visit Tunisia again this year to meet President Habib Bourguiba and "clear the air" in the two countries' strained relations, the Tunisian weekly Dialogue said. The weekly, published by the ruling Destourian Socialist Party, said Col. Qadhafi's unexpected visit to Tunisia last month, while President Bourguiba was in the United States for a medical check up, had paved the way for another visit by the Libyan leader.

Gulf 'maintains link' to Eastern Europe

ABU DHABI (R) — Gulf countries are maintaining a dialogue with Eastern Europe directly and through embassies in Kuwait, Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council Abdullah Bishara was quoted as saying Wednesday. Only Kuwait of the six-nation council has diplomatic relations with the Eastern bloc. The Abu Dhabi-based paper Al Itihad quoted Mr. Bishara as saying: "It is true there are no embassies but that will not affect the dialogue." Mr. Bishara told questioners after he made a speech to the tourist club here: "Embassies are not important to make contact with these countries. Embassies are a tradition of the Victorian age."

Iraqi forces 'kill 24 Iranians'

BEIRUT (R) — Iraqi forces killed 24 Iranians in fighting in various sectors of the Gulf war during the last 24 hours, the Iraqi News Agency said. It quoted a military communiqué as saying that Iraq lost one killed. The agency denied a Tehran radio report which said Iranian troops had shot down an Iraqi jet fighter near the southern city of Dezful Tuesday.

Bush ambush 'an accident'

WASHINGTON (R) — Federal agents are now 99 per cent certain that an incident Tuesday in which Vice President George Bush's limousine was hit by a flying object was an accident, not an assassination attempt, an assassination attempt, Washington's security services, still jittery from the attempt on President Reagan's life last March, mounted a massive operation when the car carrying Mr. Bush was hit by the still unidentified missile about a mile from the White House. Security agencies said Tuesday night the investigation was still open but the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had ruled out the use of any sort of gun and they were "99 per cent sure" the incident was accidental.

Dutch suspend aid to Turkey

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (A.P.) — The Dutch government has shelved new programmes for economic and military aid to NATO ally Turkey following the overthrow of democratic rule in the country, the foreign ministry said Wednesday.

Foreign Minister Max Van der Stoep outlined the measure Tuesday in a letter answering questions from parliament. He told legislators that existing aid contracts were completed and "no new ones have been considered in view of the domestic situation in Turkey," a ministry spokesman said.

Greek premier meets Schmidt

BONN (A.P.) — Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu, on his first official visit abroad since elected government leader, met with former Chancellor Willy Brandt and West German industrialists Wednesday.

With Nobel peace laureate Brandt, who is chairman of the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) and president of the Socialist International, Mr. Papandreu discussed developments in Greece, the situation in Cyprus and further cooperation between both ruling parties. SPD spokesman Wolfgang Clement told reporters. Mr. Papandreu emphasised his Socialist movement's particular interest in the current economic policy exchange between European Socialist parties, Mr. Clement said.

GCC ministers to hold emergency meeting

BAHRAIN (R) — The foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will hold an emergency meeting in Bahrain on Saturday to discuss recent "important" developments in the Gulf and the Middle East, the Gulf news agency said Wednesday.

It did not specify what the developments were. But it quoted informed sources as saying that during the two-day talks the ministers would also review the results of last month's separate policy coordination meetings of the council's defence, finance and oil ministers.

The council, set up last May to safeguard security and stability in the region, groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. The interior ministers of the six are due to meet in Riyadh on Feb. 23 to discuss security cooperation following Bahrain's accusation that Iran backed a coup attempt here in December. Iran has denied any involvement.

Arafat ends Hungary visit

BUDAPEST, Hungary (A.P.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Wednesday ended a three-day visit to Hungary during which the PLO's information bureau here was given diplomatic status.

During his visit Mr. Arafat met with the Hungarian prime minister, the foreign minister and other top-ranking officials, the state-run MTI news agency reported. By upgrading the PLO office, which has operated here for years, the Hungarians expressed "their sympathy with our struggle," MTI quoted Mr. Arafat as saying.

Israel threatens attack on PLO

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Two Israeli leaders Wednesday said that Israel would have to strike at the bases of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in South Lebanon if the PLO broke the current ceasefire. Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said that Israel was doing everything to keep the ceasefire in force.

"But if the Palestinians break the ceasefire by attacking our civilians, we will have to move against them at their bases in South Lebanon," Mr. Sharon told soldiers at an army base. Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told a public meeting that Israel "must hit the Palestinians in Lebanon if they choose to break the ceasefire by attacking us."

U.S. 'breeds killer mosquitoes'

MOSCOW (R) — A leading Soviet magazine Wednesday accused the United States of breeding killer mosquitoes in Pakistan to try and cause a lethal epidemic in neighbouring Afghanistan. The weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta (literary gazette) said a medical research centre in Lahore was run and partly staffed by U.S. citizens, and charged that it was financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The magazine's own correspondent had visited the place

French Communists 'reject Soviet model'

PARIS (R) — French Communist leader Georges Marchais called today for a broad programme of nationalisation in key sectors of the economy.

Mr. Marchais was addressing his party's 24th congress, which will review the Communists' crushing electoral defeat last summer and their role as junior partners in the Socialist government.

The 61-year-old party general secretary, who Communist sou-

Hassan receives Australian delegation

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received in his office Wednesday the visiting Australian parliamentary delegation with whom he conferred on Jordanian-Australian cooperation in economic affairs and ways for bolstering friendship between the two countries. The meeting was attended by the Australian charge d'affaires in Jordan.



Petra photo

Romanian trade team leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — Romanian delegation led by Overseas Construction Minister Ion Stancu left for home Wednesday at the end of a three-day official visit to Jordan.

During its visit, the delegation met with a number of Jordanian officials and discussed with them trade ties and economic cooperation between Jordan and Romania.

Prospects for increasing Jordan's phosphates exports to Romania and trade balance between the two countries were also discussed. Before their departure, the delegation paid a visit to the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) in Zarqa and inspected work on new units being carried out with Romanian assistance. The delegation, met with the

company's engineers and were briefed on the final stages of the project, on which work started six years ago.

The project is almost complete and the inauguration of the new units is expected to take place early this summer, according to JPRC's Director Rame Malhees.

Mr. Malhees said that a large number of the refinery's units have already started production. The JD 58 million project, when completed, should be able to trip the company's output of oil products for local consumption.

Romania's Ambassador to Jordan Andrei Cervencovici accompanied the delegation on the visit.

During its stay in Jordan, the delegation also visited other development projects being implemented with Romanian assistance.

Rainfall catches up with last winter's figures -- all in four short days

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

Weather, p. 31.

AMMAN — Jordan made ready Wednesday to brave more cold, rain and snow for the fifth consecutive day, as Amman's flooded streets evoked memories of last winter's record precipitation.

Meteorology Department officials told the Jordan Times that the atmospheric depression centred over eastern Turkey would continue to affect the country through Thursday. Accompanied by a very cold front, it was expected to cross the country during Wednesday night.

In addition to heavy rains accompanied by occasional thunderstorms, snow was expected to fall in Sweileh, the western suburbs of Amman, the Shobak heights and the Ajloun mountains. All areas having an altitude of 700 metres or more above sea level would get snow, the Meteorology Department predicted, and temperatures were expected to plummet even further (see Today's

The Public Security Directorate warned motorists to drive carefully on the Amman-Sweileh highway, due to light snowfall and reduced visibility. Motorists were also warned that very strong winds were sweeping across roads in the Hasa area, while heavy rain made driving on roads in the Mafraq area difficult.

Heavy rains and thick fog were also reported along the roads connecting Jerash with Ramtha, and Amman with Wadi Seer via the Royal Automobile Club. Director of Meteorology Department Ali Abanda told the Jordan Times that rainfall up till the beginning of February this winter had not equalled last year's figures, in spite of the high rainfall recorded during the last 10 days of January. But the heavy rains of the last few days have made up for this, he said, and this winter's total rainfall is now almost equal to what had fallen by this time last year.

Potash project completed

KARAK (Petra) — A major celebration will take place in the second half of March under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein marking the completion of the Dead Sea potash extraction project of the Arab Potash Company (APC).

APC chairman and General Manager Ali Khasawneh announced Wednesday.

In a seminar organised by the Karak Sports Club, Mr. Khasawneh said the project has been implemented in accordance with modern designs, as confirmed by specialised international organisations and experts.

He added that the potash project is the first joint Arab project in contemporary history and that its implementation will boost Arab economic unity.

Arabs ready for U.N. resolution

UNITED NATIONS (A.P.) — Arab members of the United Nations lined up Wednesday behind an intended resolution that would have the General Assembly call on all U.N. members to break diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel because it annexed the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

The 157-nation assembly is holding an emergency session called by the Security Council after the United States vetoed council action against Israel to punish it for the Dec. 14 annexation. A Syrian diplomat told a reporter that all countries in the Arab group agreed at a private meeting to sponsor the resolution, drafted by a non-aligned committee Tuesday night. Twenty countries are active members of the Arab group.

The diplomat, who preferred not to be identified, said he expected that formal submission of the resolution might be held up till Thursday to give other countries from the 93-nation Non-Aligned Movement time to join the sponsors' list.

U.N. envoy in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Brian Urquhart, United Nations under secretary-general for political affairs, arrived Wednesday from Beirut for talks with Syrian leaders on the Middle East.

A government spokesman said Mr. Urquhart reviewed with Nasser Qaddour, assistant foreign minister, the situation in the region and the role the U.N. should play.

Mr. Urquhart is here on the second leg of a fact-finding Middle East tour.

Israeli soldier kills 1, injures 9

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli soldier shot dead his sergeant-major and wounded nine other soldiers shortly after being released from military prison, an army spokesman said Wednesday.

The soldier, who completed a seven-day sentence for a disciplinary offence Tuesday, then tried to kill himself and was seriously injured.

and established that it was being used to make bacteriological weapons, it said.

"CIA-recruited American biologists at the laboratories, under the guise of combatting malaria, are breeding particularly poisonous mosquitoes which infect their victims with deadly viruses," the magazine said.

It alleged that the aim of the operation was to infect Afghan nomads when they crossed the border into Pakistan.

rees said was certain to be re-elected at the congress despite growing criticism of his leadership, did not specify which industries he wanted nationalised. President Francois Mitterrand has said he has no plans to go beyond the projected nationalisation of 11 major industrial groups and leading banks and finance companies during his seven-year term, ending in 1988.

In his speech setting the tone for

the four-day congress, Mr. Marchais promised the Socialists "loyal and healthy competition" for the support of the people within their union of the left.

Without mentioning the Soviet Union, he said the French Communists had in the past mistakenly accepted the idea that there was a universally applicable "model of Socialism."

But now, he said, they had firmly rejected this view and aimed

to build "Socialism in the French style" based on freedom, democracy and workers' self-management in a multi-party state.

The congress, attended by some 2,000 delegates and foreign Communists including Kremlin politburo member Konstantin Chernenko, is the first national gathering of the party since its re-birth in last year's elections.

Mubarak tells Reagan Palestinians are 'key' to Middle East peace

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — President Ronald Reagan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak pledged Wednesday to redouble their efforts to achieve a lasting Middle East peace and reaffirmed the close ties between their two nations.

"Without setting deadlines, I personally believe the time has come to get on with the task before us, and the sooner the better," Mr. Reagan said in an official arrival ceremony in the White House East Room for Mr. Mubarak.

He told Mr. Mubarak his visit is testimony that the good relations between the United States and Egypt are "more than a compact between individuals. It's a commitment between nations."

Mr. Mubarak arrived Tuesday for a four-day official visit to Washington, his first since becoming president following the assassination of President Anwar Sadat on Oct. 6.

Mr. Mubarak told Mr. Reagan, "we are here to reaffirm our commitment to work together for peace and reconciliation" in the Middle East.

"We must redouble our efforts... to establish a just and comprehensive peace," Mr. Mubarak said.

The two leaders stood side-by-side while the U.S. marine band played the national anthems of both countries.

In a forceful statement, Mr. Mubarak called for self-

determination for the Palestinians.

The "key to peace," said Mr. Mubarak, is to solve the "Palestinian problem... based on mutual recognition and acceptance." "The Palestinians need your help and your understanding," Mr. Mubarak told Mr. Reagan. He said the goal of self-determination for the Palestinians "cannot be denied" and also offers Israel's best hope for peace in the Middle East.

A heavy rain forced the ceremony indoors, where Mr. Reagan greeted Mr. Mubarak warmly. The president said "your visit reaffirms our friendship and all Americans thank you for that reaffirmation."

Regarding the Camp David accords, signed by Israel, Egypt and the United States in 1979, Mr. Reagan noted that the question of Palestinian "autonomy" will be the remaining unfinished business from the accords following the withdrawal of Israel from the Egyptian Sinai in April.

"In the spirit of understanding, we must address the remaining issues in the negotiations for autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza and chart a course that will build on that which has already been done," Mr. Reagan said in vowing his support for the process started by his predecessor, Jimmy Carter.

He said others must be brought into the Camp David process.

"because no matter how long and arduous, it offers the best opportunity for tangible results."

"In the months ahead, we must maintain our flexibility, yet never lose sight of the goal of establishing a lasting and comprehensive peace that will provide security and justice and a better life for all of the people in the Middle East," Mr. Reagan said.

By citing the need for flexibility, Mr. Reagan seemed to be holding open the possibility of another approach to resolving the Palestinian dispute.

It was Mr. Reagan's most detailed statement as president on Camp David and the search for a Middle East peace. That he met with Mr. Mubarak at this time was no coincidence since the administration is worried that the Camp David process might wane following the return of the Sinai to Egypt on April 25.

After the East Room ceremony, the two leaders went to the White House Oval Office for a private meeting.

The private meeting between the two lasted 30 minutes. They were joined by their advisers for an additional hour.

Afterward, Mr. Reagan escorted Mr. Mubarak to the South Lawn and Mr. Mubarak left for the State Department to attend a working lunch with Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Iraq expects stronger Arab support

TUNIS (Petra) — Iraqi Information Minister Latif Jassem Wednesday welcomed His Majesty King Hussein's call on Arabs to open the door for volunteers to fight alongside Iraqi forces against Iran in the Gulf War.

Speaking at a press conference here, Mr. Jassem described the King's initiative as a true Arab stand and expressed his belief that similar initiatives will soon arise elsewhere in the Arab World.

On the war, Mr. Jassem said that the Iraqi army is deployed along a

1300-km front, some 50 to 80 kms deep inside Iranian territory and "this army will not budge until the Iranian rulers recognise Iraq's territorial rights."

However, he said, Iraq will be willing to stop the war as soon as Iran expresses willingness to open negotiations for ending the dispute peacefully, and on terms that would safeguard Arab's rights and guarantee non-intervention in its internal affairs.

Mr. Jassem warned that the Ira-

nian regime "aims at dividing and dismembering the Arab Nation into sects and communities, and this explains Iran's current cooperation with the Zionist enemy (Israel)."

Iraq, he added, is ready to continue fighting for 20 more years if necessary but, at the same time, it is ready to make peace.

Mr. Jassem said that nearly one million Iraqis have so far volunteered to join the army in Iraq's battle against Iran.

Contributions to Yarmouk Force mount

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office Wednesday National Consultative Council (NCC) member Saleh Irtzheim who handed Mr. Badran the deed for the piece of land he had offered to the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force which Jordan is sending to fight alongside Iraq against Iran.

Mr. Irtzheim had made a pledge at Monday's NCC regular session to offer 116 dunams of land in the Amman governorate for the benefit of the force.

Mr. Badran also received NCC member Sami Mansour who handed the prime minister a cheque for JD 1500 contributed by the Jordanian Overland Transport Workers Union and Al Hussein's Workers Clinics for the force.

The "prime minister" later received separately Mr. Issa Al Reimouni who contributed JD

15,000, and Director-General of the Jordan Cement Factories Company Shawkat Al Subul who delivered a cheque for JD 100,000, as a contribution from the company to the Yarmouk Force.

The Jordan Iron and Steel Industry Co. announced a contribution of JD 10,000 to the force; Al Hussein Youth City employees contributed a day's wages; Othman Nassif gave two Land Rover cars; Zarqa and Irbid chambers of commerce each donated JD 1000. Citizen Ahmad Minwar Al Hadid contributed JD 5,000.

Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni meanwhile sent a cable to the mayor of Baghdad offering to place all Amman Municipality's potentials at Iraq's disposal for the "battle of honour."

At Yarmouk University it was announced that the door is now

open for staff and students to join the volunteers with a pledge that they will retain all their rights.

In Madaba, District Governor Jamal Al Momani announced that a public rally will be held in the town next Wednesday to raise contributions for the Yarmouk Force. Speaking at a meeting attended by Communications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben and other officials, Mr. Momani said that a special committee has been set up to prepare for the meeting. Participants at the meeting voiced their readiness to rally to the side of Iraq in its war with Iran.

Jordanians have found in the King's call a true expression of the Arab Nation's will to create a true Arab identity that will rise above the level of challenges and capable of repelling aggression," Dr. Zaben said at the meeting.

PLO denies attempt to kidnap Arafat

KUWAIT (A.P.) — An abortive attempt to kidnap Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat on Jan. 19 showed that Israel has succeeded in cracking the formidable Soviet Sam missiles and resulted in feverish hotline contacts between Moscow and Damascus.

Reporting this Wednesday in a Beirut-dated dispatch, the Kuwaiti newspaper "Al Watan" said the Syrian and Soviet leaders were both badly shaken following the incident, during which the Israelis managed the unprecedented feat of "tricking

the missiles into exploding at the very low altitude of only 600 metres."

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad a few minutes later contacted Kremlin leaders, who dispatched the Soviet chief of staff to Damascus and later to (Lebanon's) Bekaa Valley for an investigation," said the report, which quoted political circles in Beirut.

The Bekaa missiles were fired when Israeli airforce planes tried to commandeer a plane carrying Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

on a visit to South Yemen. The report said.

The missiles were brought into action since last year's narrowly-averted conflagration between Syria and Israel over Syria's moving of the missiles into the Bekaa Valley.

Official PLO spokesman Mahmoud Labadi, commenting on the Al Watan report, said it was "nonsense." He added that Mr. Arafat was not travelling to South Yemen on that date but had left from Damascus a day earlier.

Libya claims U.S. jets buzzed airliner

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Libya claimed on Wednesday that two U.S. jets fighters buzzed a Libyan airliner over Greece and called on the United Nations Security Council

to "condemn American terrorist practices," Libya's state radio reported.

In an Arabic-language newscast monitored in Beirut, the radio said

two F-14 American fighters intercepted the Libyan airliner while it was on a regular flight from Athens, Greece, to the Libyan capital, Tripoli.

NATIONAL

Modernation comes to Jordan's bedouins

By Earleen F. Tatro
Associated Press

WHEN HAMED HAMD was a boy, his bedouin family roamed the length of the narrow valley between soaring canyon walls and pitched their goat-hair tents where they found water for their flocks.

Today, half a century later, Mr. Hamd still lives in a goat-hair tent and wears the flowing robes and checkered headcloth of the desert nomads. But the water is piped in by the Jordanian government, fodder for his goats arrives in big

hurlap bags abroad a relative's pickup truck and his own staples are tins of imported sardines, processed meats and powdered milk.

The bedouin Arab, romantic figure of cinema and fiction, has entered the 20th century and is rapidly being absorbed into the Jordanian army and other wage-paying jobs.

The Jordanian government estimates there are about 40,000 bedouins — fewer than 2 per cent of the country's population of 2.3 million — still living in tents and raising goats and camels. In 1941, the nomadic bedouin population in the kingdom was estimated at

200,000.

"By and large, I think the traditional bedouin has disappeared — unfortunately, I think the bedouin always represented Arab traditions and values and now they are gone," said Sari Nasser, chairman of the Sociology Department at the University of Jordan.

Wadi Rum, about 48 kilometres from the Red Sea port of Aqaba, is home for the Al Huwaitar, one of the most traditional bedouin tribes. It claims to be descended from the Prophet Mohammad.

About 2,000 bedouins still live in tents in the valley. Elsewhere in Jordan, they are disappearing into government-supplied concrete-block cubicles which have sprung upon the outskirts of many towns.

Mr. Hamd lives off the coins he earns gathering firewood for soldiers of the Hajjana (desert patrol), and moose sent by his son, who works outside the canyon walls.

He is not sure where his son is. The old man's world has a radius of barely 50 kilometres. Everything else is "far, far away, a place I have never been."

The only numbers he is sure of are the 108-kilogramme bag of goat fodder he just bought for JD 9.75.

Except for the store-bought brown cardigan he wears, Mr. Hamd looks as though he has stepped out of a distant century as he sits cross-legged in his tent and prepares strong, sweet tea in a fire-blackened kettle.

He is joined by his 8-year-old grandson, Moufleh Hamd, who wears a bright blue jogging suit and white sneakers.

"I want the boy to go outside the valley to study and to have a very good life," the old man said.

Asked whether the old ways or the new ways were better, Mr. Hamd replied: "Life now is better. Before, life depended on God's mercy, on when the rains came. Today, praise God, the water comes to us in the pipes."

Theo he added: "But it was also

better in the old days because families were closer. Our ties were stronger. Now they are less every year."

Modernisation has brought not only reliable water supplies to Wadi Rum but also education and medical treatment — largely through the Desert Patrol, which has an outpost in the valley.

The men of the Hajjana, usu-

ally bedouin themselves, ride camels and wear long tan robes and red-and-white checkered headclothes. They serve as role models for the young boys whose families camp near their outposts.

Fifteen-year-old Atallah Odeh said he would soon join the army. "All young men here want to go to the army," Atallah said. "It's a good life."



In their tents, bedouins still look as if they have stepped out of a distant century.

Japanese troupe mounts light and shadow show



The fun and enjoyment of the shadow theatre is felt backstage as well as in the house.

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Japanese troupe of 25 shadow theatre artists staged two performances of a "light and shadow" show for children at Al Hussein City's Palace of Culture Wednesday afternoon.

Her Highness Princess Alia attended on behalf of Her Majesty Queen Noor the first performance, in which dolls made of water buffalo hide were man-

ipulated and their shadows cast onto a screen by means of sophisticated lighting equipment, producing subtle variations of tone and colour.

Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar, Japanese Ambassador Fumiya Okada and a large audience of children and adults also attended the show. Two Japanese folk tales were pre-

sented, depicting the eternal struggle between good and evil.

The Japanese shadow theatre team, which has been developed and supervised by Mr. Seiji Fujishiro for the past 31 years, is visiting Jordan at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. It will leave on Thursday for Abu Dhabi, where it will stage further performances.



The Hajjana (Desert Patrol), serve as role models for young bedouins.

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NATIONAL

U. of J. president off to U.S. for panel meet, university tour

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali left for New York Wednesday to participate in the meetings of a subcommittee set up by a U.N. committee for the employment of science and technology in development. The subcommittee started its meetings Wednesday, and they will continue through Feb. 15.

Dr. Majali, who is a committee member, will later lead a delegation representing the new Mu'ta University on a tour of American universities, to look into their educational systems and study the possibility of benefiting from them in working out Mu'ta University's statutes and regulations.

IDB board approves 13 loans for industrial enterprises

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Industrial Development Bank agreed at its last meeting to give 13 loans totalling JD 1.53 million. Of this, five loans totalling JD 155,000 will go to finance the establishment of new industrial projects to produce biscuits, ice blocks, a restaurant for oriental and western pastries and a semi-automatic bakery.

The board agreed to give five loans, totalling JD 1.2 million, to finance the expansion and modernisation of plants producing ready-made fodder, manufactured juice, canned foodstuffs, and plastic tubing for electric wires, and a plant for the Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company. Three loans totalling JD 265,000 will help to establish plants for ready-made clothes, fodder and refrigerators.

During the first year of production, the projects will add some JD 3.262 million to the national income, and will provide 265 new employment opportunities.

U.S. draft sign-up deadline approaching, embassy says

AMMAN — The U.S. consul is prepared to register young men over 18 who are American citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. and born since Jan. 1, 1960 with the U.S. selective service, if they have not yet done so.

The U.S. embassy announced on Tuesday that men in this age group have until Feb. 28 to register. According to Selective Service Director Thomas K. Turnage, the names of those who fail to register by then will be handed to the U.S. Justice Department for possible prosecution. The penalty for not registering is up to five years in prison or a \$10,000 fine, or both.

The State Department is especially concerned about young Americans and permanent residents who are abroad when the deadline passes. They can register at the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate. The consul here will perform the brief swearing-in ceremony any time between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., Sunday through Thursday at the American embassy near Second Circle, Jabal Amman.

The United States has not actually drafted anyone into the armed forces since the early 1970s. Former president Jimmy Carter reinstated registration for a possible call-up as a symbol of U.S. military resolve.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Good wishes to Sri Lankan leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday sent a cable of good wishes to the Sri Lanka President J.R. Jayawardene on his country's national day.

KFAED cement plant financing mooted

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has decided to delegate National Planning Council Secretary General Basel Jaradneh to leave for Kuwait to negotiate the financing of the South Cement Company project with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the local press reported Wednesday. The South Cement Company is currently building a Portland cement factory at Ras-hidiyeh.

Ministry to take over resthouse

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has instructed the ministries of foreign affairs, culture and youth and tourism and antiquities to carry out the required procedures to transfer administrative responsibility for the government guest house from the Jordan Hotels and Resthouses Corporation to the Foreign Ministry's protocol department.

Compressor plant for university site

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University has assigned 100 dunums of land at its permanent campus site for the establishment of a factory to manufacture compressors and other tools and equipment used in the refrigeration industry. The project, which will be financed by the Jordan Pension Fund, will benefit Jordanian pensioners.

IAEA adopts Arabic officially

AMMAN (J.T.) — The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has approved the introduction of Arabic as an official language alongside the other working languages used by the agency, a memorandum received by the Ministry of Industry and Trade from the Arab League General Secretariat says. The IAEA has asked for a yearly payment of \$300,000 for expenses to be incurred by this introduction.

Yarmouk students to get U.S. degrees

AMMAN (Petra) — Yarmouk University's royal commission has decided to dispatch seven candidates to the United States to study for doctorate degrees in journalism and information. A university spokesman said that the commission is expected to take another decision in the second half of this month, to send three other candidates to the United States to obtain doctorates in public relations. The seven candidates have already been selected, the spokesman said.

Zarqa chamber awards H.Q. job

ZARQA (Petra) — The Zarqa Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday awarded a tender to a local firm to construct a new complex for the chamber, at a cost of JD 450,000. The new chamber complex will include two conference halls, two lecture halls, a hotel, restaurant, car park and amusement park, as well as offices with complete utilities. Work on the project, which will take 21 months to complete, is expected to start this month.

Sharif back from Mecca mosque council session

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif returned to Amman on Wednesday after attending the seventh meeting of the higher international council for mosques, which was held in Mecca.

Mr. Sharif said that during the week-long meeting, the council discussed a number of subjects on its agenda and decided, among other things, to build relief centres and mosques for Afghan and Somali refugees in their camps. Jordan's delegation to the mee-

ting submitted to the council a report on the condition of mosques and Islamic religious and archaeological sites in occupied Palestine, and requested that Muslim nations contribute towards the reconstruction and restoration of these places with a view to foiling Israeli plans to confiscate them.

The council, Mr. Sharif said, also decided to send delegations to contact Islamic communities around the world to explain Islamic issues and call for solidarity among world Muslims.

Asfour off for Tunis meeting; set for Islamabad conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour left Amman on Wednesday at the head of a delegation to take part in the meetings of the Arab Economic and Social Council, due to begin in Tunis on Feb. 6.

The council will discuss the Arab labour movement, and the establishment of an information bank on skilled Arab workers who live abroad, particularly in Europe, and how to benefit from them in the implementation of projects financed by Arab funds, as well as food security projects.

During his three-day stay in Tunis, Mr. Asfour will discuss with the Tunisian side in the joint Jordanian-Tunisian committee means of increasing the volume of trade between Jordan and Tunisia, and will sign a bilateral trade protocol.

It was announced Wednesday that Mr. Asfour will also lead Jordan's delegation to a round-table ministerial meeting, to be held in Islamabad from Feb. 14-17, on industrial cooperation among Islamic states. The meeting is taking place in implementation of a resolution of an Organisation of the Islamic Conference meeting in Jeddah last year.

During his visit to Pakistan, Mr. Asfour will also hold trade talks to

follow up discussions held during a recent Jordan visit by a Pakistani delegation.



Walid Asfour

American university team

explores scopes of cooperation

AMMAN — A visiting delegation from Texas Southern University met on Tuesday with University of Jordan Vice President Mahmoud Al Samra and Dean of Pos-

Anani ends Gulf tour

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani returned to Amman Wednesday at the end of a tour of the Gulf region which took him to Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman.

During his two-week tour, Dr. Anani held talks with officials on cooperation between the four countries and Jordan in vocational training and labour safety affairs. Agreement in principle was reached between Jordan and the UAE on these labour-related matters, and a copy of the draft agreement was submitted as well to Qatar and Oman, the minister said.

Dr. Anani said his talks in the Gulf also dealt with that region's assistance in establishing a specialised labour safety institute in Jordan, and financing the purchase of its equipment.

During his tour, Dr. Anani was received by Sultan Qaboos of Oman, the emirs of Bahrain and Qatar and the Abu Dhabi heir apparent, as well as the rulers of Ras Al Khaimah and Ajman.

Dr. Anani also met with members of the Jordanian community living in the Gulf, and discussed with them their work conditions.

Talhouni and delegation return from APU meet

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) meetings in Kuwait returned to Amman Wednesday. The delegation's leader, Upper House of Parliament Speaker



Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani (centre) speaks with Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar (left) and Social Security Corporation

Director General Farhi 'Ubeid on Dr. Anani's return to Amman Wednesday (Petra photo)

Hassan receives top U.S. banker

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday conferred with visiting Chase Manhattan Corporation Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Willard Carlisle Butcher. They reviewed Jordan's economic development, and ways of bolstering cooperation between Jordan and international lending

institutions. Mr. Butcher later met with Central Bank Governor Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi.

The Chase Manhattan chief executive arrived here on Tuesday in the course of a tour of the Middle East. He attended a reception given by the bank for customers and bankers at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. Among those present were Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour and Arab Potash Company Chairman Ali Khasawneh, as well as Mr. Khaled Shoman, Mr. Suleiman Sukkar, Mr. Yousef Zehni, Mr. Moh-

ammad Armouti and other leaders of Banks and Jordanian financial institutions.

After his visit here, Mr. Butcher flies to Morocco, where he will contact representatives of the government and the private sector. He will also make a speech to the Moroccan Chamber of Commerce before flying back to the United States.

Mr. Butcher became Chase Manhattan's chief executive officer on Jan. 1, 1980, and was elected chairman upon the retirement of Mr. David Rockefeller on April 21, 1981.

Today's Weather

It will continue cold and rainy with some snow in hilly areas. Winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba it will be partly cloudy with scattered rain and southerly fresh winds and rough seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	1	4
Aqaba	12	16
Deserts	3	8
Jordan Valley	9	12

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 8, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 93 per cent, Aqaba 36 per cent.

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tel. 25772, between 6 and 7 p.m.

Committee says farming census should be put off

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour has referred to the cabinet the report of a committee which studied the question of an agricultural census for the year 1982. Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Wednesday.

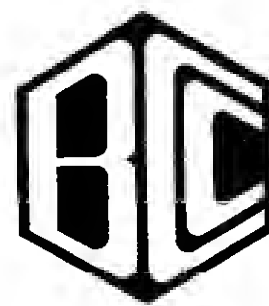
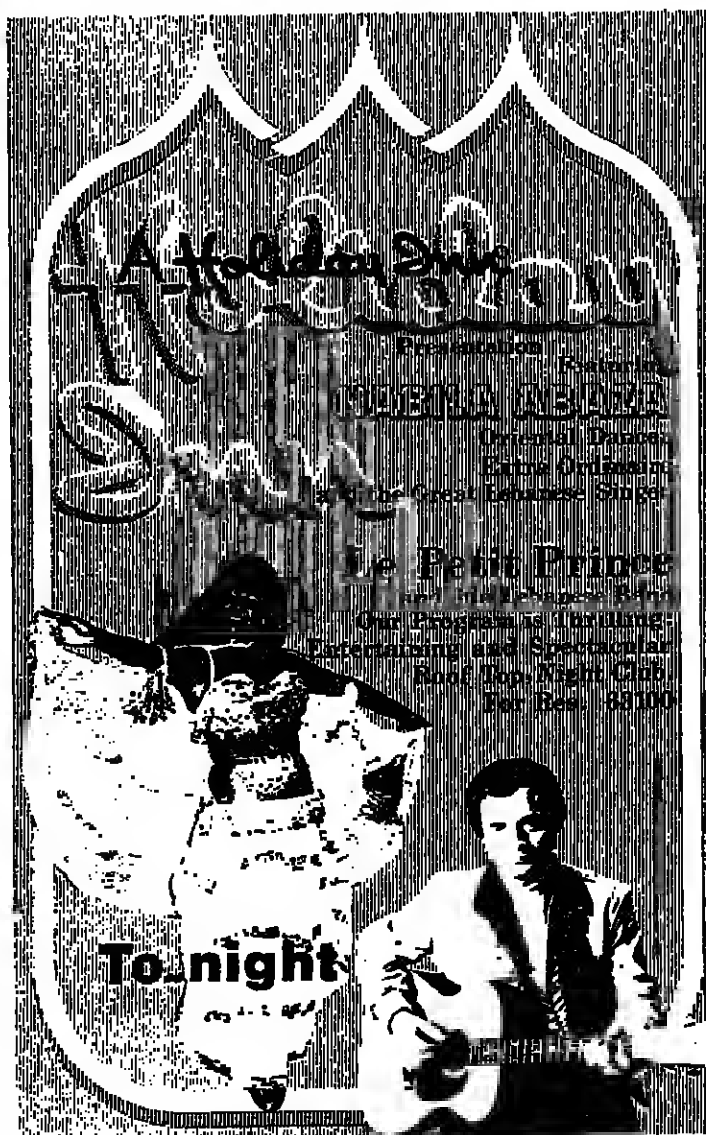
The committee, comprising experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Statistics Department, the National Planning Council and the Budget Department, recommended that the census be postponed until next year. United Nations experts have advised that agricultural census work cannot be done satisfactorily during dry years, because this could affect answers to questionnaires and render them useless for future planning purposes.

West German experts arrive for conservation project at dam

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two West German agricultural specialists, Mr. Hartzwick Ungehuem and Mr. Helmut Sauermilch, arrived here Wednesday to work for three years on a project to conserve soil and water in and around the King Talal Dam.

Their work here is in implementation of a Jordanian-West German agreement signed in 1981, under which West German specialists will work on the project in the King Talal basin, an area of 820 dunums.

Another West German specialist, Mr. Theodor Heedreksen, arrived here last week to work on the same project.



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Jaffa reduced to seedy slum

By Daniel Grebler

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Simmering at Tel Aviv's southern fringe is Jaffa, once the gateway to the Holy Land but now a slum that is worrying many Israelis with its shift toward Arab Nationalism and Islamic fervour.

Jaffa Arabs were once considered among Israel's most docile Arab communities. But today, "Arab Jaffa is like a barrel of dynamite that could explode any minute," warns Ahmad Kabub, chairman of Jaffa's Muslim religious fund the Waqf.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's adviser for Arab affairs, Binayamin Gur-Arye, denies Israeli press reports of growing Arab extremism in Jaffa, calling them "exaggerated and untruthful."

But Sheikh Bassam Abu Zayed, Jaffa's chief Muslim religious figure, has been quoted as calling Jaffa "Our Palestine" during fiery sermons. His followers crowd the Ajami Quarter, a slum of tin-covered huts and ramshackle buildings slated for demolition by the municipality.

Ajami activists have influenced local shopkeepers and restaurants to stop selling alcohol. The activists also chastise Arab girls whom they consider immodestly dressed.

Jaffa is dotted with boarded-up buildings and dilapidated houses. The famous clock tower in the town square still bears the marks of bullets fired 34 years ago.

Tourists and Israelis who visit the opulent complex of artists' galleries and cafes in reconstructed Crusader ruins near the old port take care not to wander into the dark side streets.

"I'm afraid that one day they'll have to surround this whole town with troops — not to guard us, but to protect the rest of the country from us," said Mr. Kabub.

Jaffa was once the port town through which Jewish immigrants and Christian pilgrims entered the Holy Land.

The 3,600-year-old port went through a tumultuous history under Romans, Crusaders, Napoleon and the Turks.

But in 1909, Jewish immigrants founded Tel Aviv, and the fast-growing metropolis was destined to eclipse Jaffa in just 40 years.

Today the once-bustling harbour is used only by fishermen.

During Israel's 1948 independence war, most of Jaffa's 70,000 Arabs were forced out of their town, and a year later it was incorporated into Tel Aviv.

There are no figures for the number of Jews still living in Jaffa, and in what is perhaps another sign of the chaos there, no one knows the exact number of Arabs.

Mr. Kabub claims there are nearly 25,000. A 1979 census put the figure at 13,000. But the state statistics bureau says there are only 9,000, about two-thirds Muslims and the rest mostly Greek Orthodox Christians.

Tel Aviv has 335,000 inhabitants. Israel's population of 3.9 million includes 600,000 Arabs. But while there are five Arabs in parliament, none is from Jaffa, and no Arabs sit on the Tel Aviv-Jaffa municipal council. The Arabs recently decided to form a separate state for the next municipal elections.

Mr. Kabub and other Arab leaders say Jaffa's main problem is an acute housing shortage caused by an official policy of neglect. "In the 1960s, the government started building new housing for the Jews of Jaffa," says Mr. Kabub. "But when the Jews left the older buildings, they were closed up."

Municipal officials blame the national government for Jaffa's lack of funds. Aharon Farber, who heads the municipality's housing agency, says "we will do all we can to solve the hardships of Jaffa's Arabs — but it will take time."

He denies Arab charges that Tel Aviv is trying to force Jaffa's residents to move out by neglecting them.

Arabs say that 500 housing units would solve the immediate problem, but that only 30 have been built in the past two years.

Three Arab youths recently committed suicide, and the Arabs claim they acted out of despair over ever building a decent life in Jaffa. Whether true or not, the claims indicate the highly emotional tenor of the dispute in the town.

In addition to the housing shortage, Jaffa's public schools are rated the country's poorest, with a dropout rate of over 50 per cent — adding to youth gangs of hurglers and street thieves.

What's on in Albania

Anthony Robinson, *Financial Times* East European correspondent, looks at political developments in Albania since the suicide in December of Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu.

Politics is played tough in Albania and the 35-year rule of Mr. Enver Hoxha, the ageing Communist Party chief, has been punctuated at irregular intervals by the occasional bloody purge and vituperative settling of accounts.

The last major purge was in 1975. Since then the angry divorce from China in 1978 and a had earthquake one year later have exacerbated the difficulties facing Albania's economy while the country's prickly isolation from the rest of the world has been intensified by the fierce arguments with Belgrade over Yugoslav treatment of its Albanian-speaking minority in the border province of Kosovo.

Against this background, the reported suicide in December of Mr. Mehmet Shehu, Prime Minister for 27 years and long Mr. Hoxha's most trusted partner, soon provoked a flurry of speculation about a shoot-out between the two men in which Mr. Hoxha had also died.

To prove that rumours of his death had been somewhat exaggerated, Mr. Hoxha turned up in parliament on Jan. 14 and personally presented 60-year-old Mr. Adil Carcani as the new Prime Minister.

Rounds one and two to Mr. Hoxha. However, the end of the long Hoxha-Shehu partnership and the ill-death of the 73-year-old Mr. Hoxha mark the beginning of the end of an era which could open a new and uncertain period in Balkan politics.

On the face of it, the choice of Mr. Carcani represents a confirmation of the traditional Hoxha policies of economic self-reliance at home and dogmatic xenophobia abroad.

Indeed, it looks very much like a replay of the situation in 1975 when Albanian politics were deeply affected by the side effects of the power struggle in China between Mr. Deng Xiaoping and the "gang of four."

Mr. Hoxha apparently feared that the emergence of "capitalist roads" Mr. Deng would encourage similar revisionist thinking inside the Albanian leadership. This led to a purge of the top three economic ministers. Mr. Carcani was then chosen to lead a trade

delegation to China in place of the three disgraced men in June 1975, at a time when Jiang Qing, Mao's widow, managed to get rid of her own foreign trade minister and temporarily outwit Mr. Deng.

Mr. Carcani was apparently chosen because of his association with the faction which preached economic self-sufficiency and opposed any increase in trade with the capitalist West. This tends to confirm that disagreement over future economic and trade policies was at least one of the factors behind Mr. Shehu's suicide and other signs of internecine struggle within the Albanian leadership.

But wider, geopolitical factors are also involved. Yugoslavia in particular has been looking nervously at developments in Albania, mainly because of apprehension about the possible side effects on Belgrade's attempts of pacify nationalist feelings in Albanian-speaking Kosovo.

In a staff diplomatic note to the Albanian ambassador in Belgrade on Dec. 4, Yugoslavia protested about what it called an anti-Yugoslav campaign by Albanian leaders and their calls for the "return" of "Albanian territories in Yugoslavia" on the basis of what Yugoslavia called "gross falsification." Yugoslavia views the nationalist outbreak in Kosovo as a major potential threat to the integrity of the federal Yugoslav state. It fears that "foreign powers" could well exploit the problems in Kosovo and any future change of regime in Albania to destabilise the Balkans.

Yugoslavs believe that the long-term aim of the Soviet Union remains that of securing naval base facilities in the Balkans — especially the former Soviet submarine base at Valona in southern Albania — and bringing both Albania and Yugoslavia back into the Soviet economic, political and military spheres of influence.

Such long-term Soviet hopes were put on ice during the Tito years in Yugoslavia and the Hoxha era in Albania. Over the last two years however, difficulties in selling to the West have seen Yugoslav exports to Comecon rise to 51 per cent of the total, while the Soviet Union has increased its role as suppliers of oil and other

key raw materials.

The exodus of Chinese technicians since Albania broke off relations with Peking and the cut-off in Chinese economic assistance, which totalled more than \$900 million between 1961 and 1978, have left Albania meanwhile with unfinished steel plants and other capital projects and an increased need for foreign technology to fill the gaps.

Oil production has also dropped to around 1.5 million tons a year, or 20 per cent below target, since the Chinese left. Heavy investment is required to boost production of chrome, iron ore, nickel and coal which, together with electricity and some agricultural products, provide the bulk of Albanian exports.

The new five year plan, approved by the Party Congress last November, includes ambitious targets for a 56 per cent rise in oil production and a 48 per cent rise in coal output, together with a 29 per cent rise in chrome, 52 per cent rise in copper and 250 per cent rise in iron-nickel output, as well as a 67 per cent rise in rolled steel and a 60 per cent increase in chemicals, mainly fertilisers.

It is doubtful, however, that these targets can be fulfilled without increased imports of plant and machinery. Under the 1977 constitution, whose drafting was carefully supervised by Mr. Hoxha himself, foreign borrowing is forbidden. Without foreign borrowing, imports can only be paid for by higher exports and lower living standards.

This logic led to a 30 per cent rise in exports during the last five year plan, an increased Albanian presence at foreign trade fairs, visits to Albania by French, Greek and Italian Foreign Trade Ministers and a new five year trade agreement with Yugoslavia, signed last autumn, which provides for a doubling of two way trade to around \$850 million over the period.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Carcani intends to reverse this gradual opening up of the economy or whether political and economic pressures will lead to wider changes developing in the isolated monolith created by Mr. Hoxha and his friends.

— *Financial Times news feature*

Iranian threat worries Gulf

By Eileen F. Tatro

MANAMA, Bahrain, (A.P.) — This free-wheeling island nation, playground of oil sheikhs and a booming banking centre, has become the focus of security worries for Saudi Arabia and other Arab states facing an increasingly militant Iran.

The arrests here last December of Islamic militants crystallised fears that Iranian activists were finally ready to carry out Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's threat to export his three-year-old fundamentalist revolution.

When the Bahrain government announced the capture of the 45 Bahrainis and 15 other Arabs, it said the men had confessed they were trained in Iran to ferment a mass uprising that was to culminate in the overthrow of the island's ruler, Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, and the proclamation of "The Islamic Republic of Bahrain."

The Iranian-inspired coup attempt lent new urgency to efforts by the six states on the Gulf's southern rim to band together for mutual protection.

In May 1981, eight months after the Iran-Iraq war broke out, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, along with Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman, formed the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), billed as a Gulf version of the European Common Market.

Lately, however, GCC talks have turned to security, with the meeting in late January of the members' defence ministers to be followed in February by a gathering of their interior ministers.

"The regime in Iran is exploiting Shi'ite Muslims in Bahrain and the Gulf... and trains them in the carrying of weapons and sends them back to their countries to create chaos and disrupt order," Bahrain's Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa Bin Salman Al Khalifa said in an interview published Jan. 23 by the Paris-based *Al-Mustaqbal* magazine.

"It is imperative that we have strategic cooperation to confront this danger," the prime minister said.

Days after the Bahrain crackdown, the Saudis and Bahrainis signed a mutual security pact and called on other Gulf states to join in. Sheikh Khalifa urged all Arab states to impose a trade ban on Iran.

How far the Arab states of the Gulf will be able to go in responding to the Iranian challenge is unclear.

There are signs of more open support for Iraq's war effort, which Gulf Arab nations have helped finance with between \$16 and 30 billion, according to published reports.

The economic clout of the GCC nations is tremendous. They produce about 25 per cent of the non-communist world's oil imports, netting some \$150 billion a year.

At the end of 1981, according to a Kuwait Central Bank report, the financial assets of the GCC partners totalled \$86 billion.

Except for supporting Iraq, the GCC may find it difficult to bring its economic muscle to bear on Iran, where stricter controls have cut to a trickle the traditional trade with countries like Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

Militarily, the GCC states are much weaker. Their defence forces total 134,000 or about half of Iran's military, are untested.

Of the six GCC nations, Bahrain is the most logical target for Iran's attempt to spread its revolution. Until 1970, Iran claimed sovereignty over Bahrain which gained independence from Britain in 1971.

Bahrain, whose security rests on 2,500 lightly armed policemen, relies on Saudi Arabia, 26 kilometres away on the Arabian Peninsula.

One well-placed Bahraini, who wanted to be anonymous, said, "We believe (Iran) cannot make a coup against us, but their plan is going to continue, here or elsewhere."

"They can kill people, take hostages, burn buildings and then Iran is ready to send its warplanes and hovercraft. We don't have a single thing for defence against that kind of attack."

The U.S. government is readying a rapid deployment force to protect the Gulf States from outside threats. But GCC states are ambivalent about a superpower umbrella — Even Oman, where U.S. forces have been allowed to use facilities.

The cornerstone of the GCC is do-it-yourself neutrality, and officials here have said inviting American help would only give their enemies ammunition to ferment more trouble.

Words vs. deeds

THE DIFFERENCE between talk and action was well demonstrated two days ago, when the American government announced it was appointing a special envoy to the Palestinian "autonomy" talks between Egypt and Israel, while the Israeli government announced plans to build 16 new military settlements in the occupied West Bank. The military settlements would later be transformed into civilian villages, according to the plans of the Jewish Agency.

The contrast between these two acts is telling, and sorry. The United States feels that by appointing Mr. Richard Fairbanks as its envoy to the Camp David autonomy talks, it is "pushing the peace process forward". We prefer to see it as flogging a dead horse — as does most of the rest of the world, including those West European allies of the United States whose opinion is so valued in Washington on Polish matters, but is ignored on the Middle East.

The American government surely cannot fail to see that while it appoints a special envoy for the autonomy talks, its financing of the Israeli government's annual budget is allowing the Israelis to establish more and more settlements that are negating any possibility of meaningful Palestinian self-determination in those areas? Does not one American hand see what the other hand is doing? Or are we all supposed to ignore the contradictions, and turn off our rationality as well as the pulsating little cells in the mind that differentiate between what is principled and what is ludicrous?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Creating new dawn

AL RA'I: Our people's support for His Majesty King Hussein's initiative is increasing day by day. They are volunteering to fight side by side with their Iraqi brothers in order to defend Arab dignity and honour. It is also natural for this initiative to acclaim the support of the Arab masses who have found in the initiative an expression of their will to establish a new Arab situation capable of confronting challenges and aggression and facing strength with strength instead of being content with voicing complaints which the enemy ridicules.

The Jordanian and the Arab masses are feeling proud because they have interpreted the King's call into action. Volunteers are swarming recruitment centres in order to join the Yarmouk Force which represents the first rays of the much sought new Arab dawn. It also means that the establishment of the Arab intrinsic strength is changing from a hope into a fact. These new realities will have a positive bearing on the future of our issue and of our Arab Nation. Israel managed to swallow Arab Jerusalem and planted Arab territories with settlements and then annexed the Golan Heights due to the absence of the strong Arab front. The Arab draft resolution to the United Nations Security Council was foiled because of the same reason. And for the very same reason Israel is bullying South Lebanon and is threatening to invade it.

All these events prove beyond doubt that the Arabs have no alternative but to establish a strong Arab stand based on the effective intrinsic strength. It is strange at this particular period of time to hear some Arabs denouncing the establishment of it's strong Arab stand on the Iraqi soil. It is also very strange to hear such voices at a time when preparations are being made for the resumption of the Fez Arab summit. We frankly say that the Arab national responsibility exhorts those who undermined the Fez Arab summit conference not to do the same thing once again.

Conspiracy in progress

AL DUSTOUR: Stunning information is being revealed every day exposing the depth of the strategic cooperation between Israel and the ruling regime in Iran and Israel's participation in the Iraqi-Iranian war. Israel has supplied Tehran with \$450 million worth of spare parts and weapons.

The Tehran-Tel Aviv cooperation has become a strategic alliance against Iraq, the states of the Arabian Gulf and the Arab Nation. Israel has planned for this alliance in which Iran joined because of its historical rancour towards the Arabs and in order to impose Iranian hegemony on the Arabian Gulf region. After succeeding in isolating Egypt from the Arab fold, Israel realised that Iraq would be the alternative to Egypt's military and political strength. Thus Israel is exploiting the Iraqi-Iranian war in order to weaken Iraq's military strength by supplying military aid, hardware, weapons and experts to Iran whose forces are on the brink of total collapse. Israel is doing this in order to pave the way for isolating Iraq from the Arab states and then to force it out of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Sharon as well as the chief of Mossad declared that one of Israel's four strategic goals was to keep Iraq away from the western front. This proves that the Israeli enemy understands the weight of Iraq's participation in the Arabs' confrontation of Israel. Therefore, the Israeli and the Iranian joint interest is the weakening of Iraq.

Realising the grave dimensions of the Israeli-Iranian alliance, Jordan has called for supporting Iraq. Those people who are supporting Iran ought to understand that they are committing a crime against themselves and against the Arab Nation.

Will J J set Ghana right

Quentin Peel, recently in Accra, reports on the daunting economic problems facing Flt Lt Jerry Rawlings after his second Ghanaian coup.

At the Ashanti goldmine in Ghana, one of the oldest and richest in the world, they are using top quality mahogany as pit props. It is not a sign of wealth, but rather of desperation: more appropriate timber is simply not available at an economic price.

At the Kumasi Brewery, barely an hour away over a crumbling highway, the manufacturers of Star beer are achieving soaring profits at a time when they are operating at only a fraction of capacity. Unable to obtain the spare parts to keep their machinery properly functioning, they are overwhelmed by demand running at three times their supply. Yet they have failed to remit any dividends or service payments to their foreign shareholders since 1966.

Not far beyond Kumasi, in the heart of Ghana's cocoa-growing country, the manager of a Government cocoa-buying station has only a handful of bags to show in his store, although the cocoa price was recently tripled and it is well into the buying season. The explanation is that he has not had any money to pay the farmers since last September and often no transport to collect what little cocoa he can find in exchange for the mere promise of payment.

All three cases are classic examples of the topsy-turvy state of the Ghanaian economy — once the pride of the British colonies in Africa — which on New Year's Eve suffered its fifth military coup in exactly 25 years of independence.

When Flt-Lt Jerry John Rawlings — JJ to his friends and admirers — announced his takeover just two years after he had solemnly handed over control to a democratically-elected government, there was little doubt that he was a reluctant revolutionary.

"Perhaps no one is more disappointed than I am at our return," he told journalists. "I had a great deal of faith in the democratic process but my expectations were betrayed."

Even if his statement were exaggerated, he can hardly relish the task ahead. He has taken it upon himself to right the wrongs of one of the most tragic economic disaster stories in Africa. It is a thankless task which few are prepared to believe he will succeed in, and which certainly proved far beyond the capacity of the deposed administration of Dr. Hilla Limann.

The causes of Ghana's latest coup — or revolution, as its instigators insist it is — go to the heart of the political and economic crisis facing the whole of sub-Saharan Africa.

They also call into question the tough, market-based policies demanded today by the International Monetary Fund in exchange for the loans needed by African countries to survive their current balance of payments' crises.

The immediate causes are not hard to define. In the past three years Ghana's economy has taken leave of reality. Soaring inflation, running at more than 100 per cent, has destroyed the living standards of most wage-earners and eroded the real value of the national currency, the cedi, until its black market price was standing at 16 times the official rate of five cedis to the pound.

Earnings from cocoa, traditionally the source of some 70 per cent of foreign exchange, have slumped because of a combination of declining production and the falling price on the world markets. The resulting shortage of foreign exchange has meant that Ghana cannot import the spare parts needed to keep its infrastructure and industries functioning.

The problem has been compounded by lack of maintenance, as a result of inefficiencies and mismanagement. What was once an impressive road network is now often impassable for the articulated lorries which are supposed to collect the cocoa crop.

The over-valued cedi has in turn created ideal conditions for corruption, smuggling and a roaring black market — the so-called "Kalahule system."

As for corruption, which became a notorious feature of government in Dr. Nkrumah's day and caused his overthrow in 1966, it was equally widespread in the military regime of the 1970s, and permeated the entire economy under Dr. Limann. The granting of import licences was considered a form of political patronage, while those with access to goods or supplies at the official prices — members of the civil service or the ruling People's National Party (PNP) — were able to make small fortunes by reselling into the "Kalahule system."

"The situation under Dr. Limann was like the latter days of the Weimar Republic in Germany," according to a leading Ghanaian

economist. "The centre had collapsed. The demoralisation of the public went much deeper even than in Nkrumah's day. Nobody is sorry to see Limann go. But only the fringe groups are left to take over."

Jerry Rawlings claims to represent the ordinary workers, peasants and the rank and file of the military: those whose standard of living has scarcely improved since independence. But although he undoubtedly has popular appeal, his organised support is largely among fringe groups: students, radical soldiers and left-wing trade unionists.

Against a background of widespread apathy, the uncertain support of senior officers in the military, and the mistrust of the technocrats who represent Ghana's managerial resources, he has to tread an extremely difficult path. Yet economic problems, calling for drastic solutions, are crowding in on him.

In the first place, he and his Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) must decide whether they can stomach the bitter medicine of devaluation and public spending cuts which has been prescribed by the IMF, in return for urgently needed stand-by credit facilities.

Secondly, they must agree on the ideological direction of the revolution, which could cut across the IMF formula for recovery: whether to return to Nkrumah-style socialism, with further increases in state control of the economy; whether to follow the uncertain dictates of a form of grassroots democracy, based on people's defence committees, which Rawlings himself appears to favour; or whether to attempt a more pragmatic path of attracting private foreign investment, limiting the role of the public sector, and simultaneously attempting to root out corruption.

The need for some sort of settlement with the IMF, and thereby with commercial foreign lenders, is critical. Gross foreign reserves are estimated at some \$120 million to \$125 million, about the size of Ghana's oil debt to Nigeria. But there are also arrears of foreign payments, including trade debt, service payments, and remittances, totalling some \$500 million.

Virtually no letters of credit are currently being issued by commercial banks for imports, because the Bank of Ghana is some \$100 million behind in covering existing L.C.s. Imports could therefore shortly come to a complete

standstill.

The IMF had offered the Limann government credits totalling \$100 million in exchange for a substantial devaluation and tripling of the petrol price. Agreement had already been reached on a 10 per cent cut in public spending — which would only marginally reduce the soaring government budget deficit — and the increase in the cocoa price last September.

Dr. Limann had balked at the IMF's package because of the political implication of further fueling inflation for urban dwellers. The irony was that the coup he feared came before he had finally agreed.

Ideologically, Flt-Lt Rawlings is likely to be even more strongly opposed to the package. "There is no politically feasible programme that Jerry Rawlings can carry out and satisfy both his supporters and the IMF," according to one leading financial consultant.

Rawlings' previous economic recipe, when he came to power after his first coup in June 1979, was simply to force the market traders — Ghana's famed market mummies — to sell their goods at lower prices, and when they refused, to raze their market to the ground. The inevitable result was that the time Dr. Limann came to power three months later, the stalls were empty.

On this occasion, he seems to be more cautious about such simplistic recipes. "Rawlings has bought the proposition that he needs managers to run things," was the opinion of one businessman.

One of Rawlings' first announcements was to call for student groups to help move the cocoa crop stuck in remote rural areas. In his first press conference after the coup, he stressed that a comprehensive economic recovery programme was his top priority.

The PNDC has agreed that 50 per cent of the country's essential commodities should be distributed by the commercial trading houses — a recognition of their greater efficiency — rather than the trade unions and other groups favoured by Dr. Limann. The Ashanti gold mine has been given permission to keep 20 per cent of its gold revenues offshore to pay for imports. Initial decisions such as setting a rigid limit on bank withdrawals have been relaxed in the face of private sector protests.

Rawlings has also appointed a cabinet which includes a handful

of technocrats as well as the more predictable socialists. But their appointment has already been sharply criticised by students and the press (where pro-Rawlings editors have been installed).

The technocrats are unanimous in their advice that devaluation is inevitable, although they argue that the supporting package must include enough loans up front, in advance of the move, to keep market shelves supplied.

Whether Rawlings can heed such advice is very questionable. Only a handful of technocrats have so far been prepared to offer him help in the face of criticism such as that of the students. One leading banker remarked that "he needs our advice more than ever, but it is politically unacceptable."

Nevertheless, there are many in the business community, both Ghanians and foreign investors, who are prepared to give the revolution a chance. They recognise that the country's plight is such that Rawlings' passionate if vague idealism could galvanise all sections of the community into action.

In spite of the critical foreign exchange position, he has two factors in his favour. His known opposition to corruption and nepotism is popular, and he could force through austerity measures on the back of it. At the same time, Ghana faces its annual lean season in the coming months, when people always expect food shortages in advance of the next harvest.

If Ghana is to recover, however, it requires sustained and generous support from international lenders, including aid donors, and sympathy from the IMF — all of which is less likely after such a coup than it was before.

The relations between the new regime in Ghana and the IMF will be regarded as a test case in the rest of Africa where many, if not most countries, face to some extent at least the same problems. Ghana's latest political upheaval only underlines the very real difficulty that African states are having in the present climate.

Western countries such as Britain and the U.S. are holding back from any new commitments, although they fear that Ghana might turn to Libya if it is desperate for either oil or cash. Their caution is reflected by most of Ghana's elite. One man widely mentioned as a possible Minister of Finance — none as yet named — said: "I am not the undertaker of Ghana."

— *Financial Times news feature*

ECONOMY

Saudi oil production falls

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabian oil output last month slipped to just under eight million barrels, daily from the kingdom's 8.5 million ceiling in force since last November, informed oil industry sources in the Gulf said Wednesday.

Saudi oil ministry officials were not available to comment. But the sources said low prices for crude on the open market had made companies reluctant to pump too high a volume.

Quoted on the free market for Saudi light crude fell Tuesday to a dollar below the official \$34 price. The U.S. companies Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California and Mobil that ship the bulk of Saudi oil use the free market to unload surplus volumes.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani has said the kingdom plans no formal output cut to assist other exporters hit hard by the present world glut. But he has also said it is prepared to let output drop under the impact of market forces.

Oil analysts said Saudi Arabia undoubtedly faced strong pressure to cut output at a meeting of Gulf oil ministers that ended in

Riyadh on Monday.

Market analysts say a Saudi output cut on the scale reported to have occurred last month will probably not do much to ease the plight of the most hard-pressed members of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries).

Industry sources say Algeria, Libya and Iran together probably want to sell at least 1.5 million barrels daily more than they are able to market now. Kuwaiti sales are also down.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), an authoritative Nicosia-based oil newsletter, estimated this week that total OPEC output was down around 20.6 million barrels daily in January, from a peak of 31 million in 1979.

Gulf oil analysts said that with the northern winter almost over demand was unlikely to pick up immediately.

The world glut is threatening OPEC's price structure, which is based on the Saudi reference price of \$34.

OPEC ministers are not due to meet again until May 20 in Quito,

Ecuador, but some analysts believe the exporter group may have to hold emergency talks before then to adjust downward prices on some crudes.

Official prices are already being eroded by some exporters offering hidden discounts.

London market experts say the British North Sea and Iran are weak links in the world crude oil pricing structure.

Crude from the British Forties field has traded on the free market around \$3.25 below the official rate for contract sales of \$36.50 a barrel, set by the government's British National Oil Corporation (BNOC).

Industry sources said companies are weighing whether to press BNOC for an official price cut. They think they might get a reduction of up to one dollar, although the BNOC, backed by a tax-hungry treasury, will argue that spot quotes should not dictate long-term contract prices.

A British cut would intensify pressure on OPEC exporters of similar petrol-rich "sweet" crudes, Algeria, Libya and Nigeria.

Schmidt links coalition future to \$5.3b job creation programme

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Wednesday announced proposals for a 12.5 billion mark (\$5.3 billion) job creation programme and linked the future of his left-liberal

government to its approval by parliament.

Mr. Schmidt told a press conference the "joint initiative on growth, employment and stability" would aim to boost public and private investment in the economy over the next four years.

In an unexpected move the chancellor said he had asked for a vote of confidence on the issue in the Bundestag (lower house). Defeat would automatically mean the government's collapse.

Earlier the federal labour office announced that the jobs total rose to 1.95 million last month from 1.70 million in December, the highest January figure in 27 years.

Unemployment in West Germany, now at 8.2 per cent of the workforce, is still among the lowest in the Western world. But the rate of increase is the sharpest in

the European Common Market, rising by more than 50 per cent since last September.

Mr. Schmidt, angered by well-publicised differences in his coalition government, said last week that he would resign if his Social Democratic Party (SPD) and their Free Democratic (FDP) allies could not agree on an economic initiative.

His surprise decision to ask for a confidence vote was only the second occasion a West German chancellor has taken such action. His predecessor, Willy Brandt, resorted to this tactic in 1972 to bring about early elections.

Mr. Schmidt, who said publicly-aided differences over the government scheme had not helped the economy, expected the vote to strengthen his position as chancellor.

"I want to show clearly beyond

parliament, but also within the two parliamentary parties, that this government enjoys broad confidence," he declared.

FDP leader and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who also spoke at the press conference, said he welcomed Mr. Schmidt's move and was urging FDP deputies to demonstrate their confidence in him.

Linking the vote to Bonn's new programme would prove the government's ability to take action, Mr. Genscher said.

Re-elected in October, 1980, the coalition has 269 of the 498 Bundestag seats, a majority of 40. The vote is likely to be held next Friday.

The new economic measures include a 10 per cent bonus to firms for any investment they make above their average investments in the last three years.

France, Algeria sign major gas deal

PARIS (R) — France and Algeria signed a major natural gas price deal which will mean Algerian gas accounting for five per cent of total French energy needs by 1990, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said Wednesday.

Mr. Cheysson told reporters the two countries signed a deal Tuesday on a price for eventual delivery of 9.1 billion cubic metres a year of Algerian natural gas.

Last month the French signed with Moscow for a slightly smaller volume to be delivered through the controversial new pipeline from Siberia.

Mr. Cheysson did not reveal the price agreed with Algeria after two years of haggling. Algeria had led a worldwide bid by gas exporters to force up prices to parity, in terms of heat delivered, with crude oil. The U.S. El Paso company stopped buying Algerian liquefied natural gas (LNG) rather than pay up.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), a

well-informed Nicosia-based oil newsletter, said on Monday that it was believed Gaz de France would pay a base price around \$4.65 per million British thermal units, against an Algerian demand last year for \$6.11.

But MEES said France would pay a global price of about \$5.20, the balance to be made up in grants by the French government to help finance development projects in Algeria.

Mr. Cheysson said the contract between state-owned Gaz de France and the Algerian state Sonatrach Company was linked with agreements for French industrial exports to Algeria totalling 12.5 billion francs (\$2.1 billion).

The minister said the pricing agreement represented part of the French Socialist government's new foreign policy to promote exchanges with developing countries. It means that 23 per cent of French gas, or five per cent of total energy needs, will come from Algeria by 1990.

Severe weather affects grain output 'marginally'

ROME (R) — Severe winter weather in parts of North America, the Soviet Union and Europe has only marginally affected grain crops, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) reported Tuesday.

The FAO also raised its estimate of world cereal production in 1981 to 1,522 million tonnes, 90 million tonnes more than in 1980.

It said in its publication Food Outlook that winter grain in the U.S. had sufficient snow cover and soil moisture to minimise the damage of frost in some of the coldest weather on record.

The cold weather hampered farm activity in West Germany, northern France, Britain and several East European countries but there was little damage to grain crops, it said. No substantial frost damage had been reported from the Soviet Union.

Most of the increase in cereal production last year was accounted for by coarse grains, the FAO said.

World wheat and coarse grain production was revised upward to 1,251 million tonnes, compared with 1,168 million tonnes in 1980. The increase reflected higher production estimates for most regions except Africa and the Soviet Union.

U.S. wheat production in 1981 was officially put at 76 million tonnes compared with 64.6 million tonnes the previous year.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed firm after a moderately active session, with the strength of sterling helping to overcome rises in U.S. prime rates to 16½ per cent from 15½, dealers said. At 1500 GMT the F.T. index was up 8.8 to 579.8.

Government bonds ended with net rises ranging between 3/16 in short dates and ¾ in longer maturities, having gained up to ¾ earlier in the session. Virtually all sectors of the equity market showed gains, but a few were off the day's highs.

Gold shares were narrowly higher and U.S. stocks were mixed, while Canadian shares held steady.

Barclays Bank closed 10p higher at 468p after news of a £100 million unsecured capital loan stock due 2002/2007, payable in instalments of 25 sterling per cent on February 9 and 75 sterling per cent on April 30. The news cheered the market, which had been expecting a rights issue in this sector.

Other banks gained between 3p and 5p. Thorn EMI ended 15p up at 473 while Beecham and Hawker were each 10p higher. GEC, ICI, Blue Circle, Unilever, GKN, Glaxo and Grand Met rose between 4p and 8p.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.8698/1.8708	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2051/54	Canadian dollars
	2.34/40/50	West German marks
	2.5690/2.5720	Dutch guilders
	1.8785/1.8800	Swiss francs
	39.93/95	Belgian francs
	5.9600/50	French francs
	1253.25/1254.00	Italian lire
	233.30/40	Japanese yen
	5.7100/20	Swedish crowns
	5.9165/85	Norwegian crowns
	7.6675/95	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	378.50/379.25	U.S. dollars

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

CHANNEL 3

4:30	Koran
4:45	Cartoons
5:10	Children's Programme
7:00	Programme Preview
7:10	Local Competition Programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:30	Documentary
10:10	Arabic Play
11:00	News Summary

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Forest Ranger
9:00	Quincy
10:00	News in English
10:15	Movie of the Week: "Once upon a Spy"

FOR FRIDAY

CHANNEL 3

10:00	Koran
10:20	Children's programme
11:00	Religious programme
12:50	Forest Ranger
13:45	Barriers
14:15	Soccer
15:05	Play Guitar
16:35	CHIPS
17:30	Science and Life
18:00	Western Theatre
18:30	Feature Film
19:30	Religious Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Local Variety Programme
22:00	Arabic series
23:00	News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Mary Tyler Moore Show
9:10	I remember Nelson
10:00	News in English
10:15	Flamenco Road

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz, FM

FOR THURSDAY

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Pop Session
11:00	Signing off
12:00	News Headlines
13:00	Pop Session
13:05	News Summary
13:45	Pop Session
14:00	News

FOR FRIDAY

14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Now Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Special Feature
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	French way of Life
18:35	World of Arabian Music
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Music
20:30	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show
22:00	Close down

FOR FRIDAY

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Forest Ranger
9:00	Quincy
10:00	News in English
10:15	Movie of the Week: "Once upon a Spy"
11:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Pop Session
11:00	Listeners' Choice
12:00	News Headlines
12:05	Friday Special
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	In Concert
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Country Music
20:30	Over a Cup of Tea
21:00	Jazz Hour
22:00	Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

FOR THURSDAY

AND FRIDAY

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00	Newsdesk 04:30 Classical
04:55	Record Review 04:45 Financial
05:00	Newsdesk 05:00 Newsdesk 05:00
05:00	World News; 24 Hours News
05:30	Twenty-first Century
06:00	Newsdesk 06:30 Nature Today
06:40	The Farming World
07:00	World News; 24 Hours
07:30	News Summary 07:30
07:45	Waltzing 07:45 Network U.K.
08:00	World News; Reflections
08:15	Golden Treasury 08:30 John
08:30	Peel 09:00 World News; British
09:00	Press Review 09:15 The World
09:30	Look Ahead 09:45 Rock Salad
10:30	Plethora of the Moon
11:00	News; News about Britain 11:15
11:15	Is Sh Out of Date? 11:30 Assignment
12:00	Radio Newsworld 12:15 Top
12:45	Twenty 12:45 Sports Round-up

FOR FRIDAY

13:00	World News; 24 Hours
13:30	News Summary 13:30 Network
13:45	The Pleasure's Yours
14:30	Discovery 15:00 Radio Newsworld
15:15	Outlook 16:00 World News
16:05	Commentary 16:15 Assignment
16:45	The World Today
17:00	World News; Meridian 17:40
18:00	Waveguide 17:45 Sports Round-up
18:00	World News; News about Britain
18:15	Radio Newsworld
18:30	Animal Vegetable or Mineral?
19:00	Outlook; News Summary
19:30	Stock Market Report
19:45	Look Ahead 19:45 Report on Religion
20:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
20:30	A Jolly Good Show 21:15 Ulster Newsletter
21:20	In the Meantime
21:30	Business Matters 22:00
22:00	World News 22:00 The World Today
22:25	Book Choice 22:30 Financial News
22:45	Reflections 23:00 Sports Round-up
23:00	World News; Commentary 23:15 Merchant Navy Programme
23:30	Meridian

SELECTED CHANGES FOR FRIDAY

05:30	The King of Instruments
07:30	Backtracking 8:30 Smash of the Day
11:15	The Navy Lark 11:15 In the Meantime
12:15	Jazz for the Asking 13:30 The Ages of Man
18:30	Musical Memories 23:30 A Murder of Quality

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information Department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

FOR THURSDAY

ARRIVALS:

8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:45	Cairo
8:55	Aqaba
9:00	Damascus
9:30	Jeddah
9:40	Dhahran
9:45	Kuwait
9:45	Cairo
9:50	Ras Al Khaimah, Dubai
10:00	Doha, Bahrain
10:00	Beirut (EA)
10:25	Kuwait (AF)
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	Aqaba
16:55	London
17:00	Athens
17:25	London (BA)
17:30	London
17:45	New York, Vienna
18:00	Cairo
18:15	Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
19:30	Rome
19:30	Frankfurt (LH)
20:30	Beirut (MEA)

FOR FRIDAY

ARRIVALS:

8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Aqaba
9:40	Kuwait
9:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:45	Cairo
10:00	Dhahran
10:10	Beirut
15:35	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
15:45	Tripoli
16:45	Tripoli, Tunis
17:15	Houston, N. York, Vienna
17:20	Kuwait (KAC)
17:30	Paris
17:35	Brussels, Geneva
17:40	Madrid, Athens
17:45	Frankfurt
18:00	London
19:35	Frankfurt (LH)
19:45	Paris (AF)
20:00	Beirut (MEA)
23:55	Baghdad

FOR FRIDAY

ARRIVALS:

8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Aqaba
9:40	Kuwait
9:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:45	Cairo
10:00	Dhahran
10:10	Beirut
15:35	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
15:45	Tripoli
16:45	Tripoli, Tunis
17:15	Houston, N. York, Vienna
17:20	Kuwait (KAC)
17:30	Paris
17:35	Brussels, Geneva
17:40	Madrid, Athens
17:45	Frankfurt
18:00	London
19:35	Frankfurt (LH)
19:45	Paris (AF)
20:00	Beirut (MEA)
23:55	Baghdad

FOR FRIDAY

DEPARTURES

6:30	Beirut
7:00	Aqaba
9:00	Cairo (EA)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
9:30	London (BA)
11:00	Vienna, N. York, Houston
11:10	Athens, Copenhagen
12:00	London
16:35	Medina, Jeddah (SV)
16:45	Tripoli
18:25	Kuwait (KAC)
18:50	Abu Dhabi
19:00	Kuwait
19:15	Riyadh (SV)
19:20	Bahrain, Doha
19:20	Dharran
19:30	Jeddah

SPORTS

Dropped catches by Australia make task easier for Windies

ADELAIDE (A.P.)—Victorious West Indies captain Clive Lloyd on Wednesday night praised his Australian opponents in defeat and said they would develop into an even more formidable test side within the next two years.

Lloyd was speaking after his side had snatched victory over Australia in the third test at Adelaide Oval, tying the series one-all and retaining the Sir Frank Worrell Trophy.

Lloyd said he had "a feeling" on his way to the ground on Wednesday morning that his side would be set a chase of 238 runs for victory and had told teammate Faoued Bacchus of the premonition.

As it happened Australia Wednesday lost six wickets for the addition of only 45 runs and the West Indies went to the crease before lunch set a target of 236 for victory.

The Windies made it, helped by a not unlucky knock and poor fielding by the Australians.

But Lloyd did not have a bad word to say for his vanquished opponents.

"They're not a very easy team to beat," he said afterwards.

"In the next two years or so when the newer players have set-

led down they'll be an even more formidable test team."

Injured and defeated, Australia's captain Greg Chappell echoed Lloyd's sentiments.

"I think we can hold our heads up for our performance against what is after all still considered the best team in the world," he said.

Almost 15,000 people showed up for the final day's play, bringing the overall attendance to more than 100,000.

But the fans Wednesday were treated to yet another Australian collapse.

After the courageous performance which saw them come back from the edge of defeat and position themselves for a match draw and series victory on Tuesday, the Australians threw it all away.

Set 236 runs in 253 minutes, including 20 overs in the last hour, the West Indies finished with 239 for five with 2.5 overs of the 20 overs remaining.

West Indies captain Clive Lloyd finished with 77 not out to steer the West Indies to victory.

But Australia, by deplorable catching, made the task easier for the West Indies.

When the final countdown of 20 overs began the West Indies were

three for 162 requiring 74 runs to win.

Len Pascoe made an early breakthrough when he bowled Larry Gomes in the third over to lead the West Indies 176 for four.

But then came three catching disasters.

Pascoe dropped Faoued Bacchus off the easiest of catches at mid-off from the bowling of Bruce Yardley when the batsman was four and the score 187 for four. It was the eighth of the 20 overs.

The second and third calamities came when the dangerous Lloyd was missed at 52 and 58 in the 12th and 14th overs.

The first error came when Lloyd was put down by Mick Malone at

deep mid-on off Yardley when the score was 198 for four.

Lloyd was missed a second time when Yardley dropped him at point off the bowling of Thomson when the total was 209 for four.

Lloyd and Gomes had put 62 for the fourth wicket and Lloyd and Bacchus 59 for the fifth wicket.

Earlier the West Indies had recovered from the early loss of Desmond Haynes when Gordon Greenidge and Viv Richards put on 100 for the second wicket but both were out within seven runs of each other.

Earlier Australia had gone through a sensational collapse when it was 386 all out.

Jamaican WBC champion to defend title

SEOUL, South Korea (A.P.)—A title match between World Boxing Council (WBC) super-lightweight champion Saoul Mamby of Jamaica and former champion Kim Sang-Hyun of South Korea has been set for April 11 in Pusan, Kim's handlers said Wednesday.

The match was approved by the WBC at its general meeting here last September, and both camps reached agreement on the date and place Tuesday, they said.

It was not disclosed, however, how much each fighter will receive for the bout at the southern coast port city.

Mamby won the title from Kim with a 14th round knockout here in February 1980.

India poised to win series

KANPUR, India (R)—India were poised to win the series after thwarting England's efforts to dismiss them cheaply on the fourth day of the sixth and final cricket test here Wednesday.

With one day to go, India are 193 for three in reply to England's first innings total of 378 for nine declared and a result looks out of the question. A draw would give India the series 1-0, none of the

matches since their 138-run victory in the first test having produced a result.

Rain delayed the start by an hour this morning and with India, who resumed at 12 for one, concentrating on survival, there was little entertainment when play was possible.

Viswanath finished the day on 71, poised to complete his third century of the series.

Steve Mahre emerges from Phil's shadow to win giant slalom

SCHLADMING, Austria (R)—American Steve Mahre Wednesday emerged from the shadow of his twin brother Phil when he snatched the men's giant slalom gold medal from Swedish titleholder Ingemar Stenmark at the world alpine ski championships.

It was his first major giant slalom success and salvaged family honour after his brother, the World Cup holder and one of the favourites to win today's event, missed a gate less than 10 seconds into the first of the two runs.

Steve Mahre's time for the two legs of two minutes 38.80 seconds gave him the gold medal by 0.51 seconds from Stenmark, who had

to settle for silver. Boris Strel of Yugoslavia took the bronze with a flying second run, the fastest of the day, and a total time of 2:39.42. Joel Gaspoz of Switzerland was fourth.

"This is unbelievable and I don't understand what happened," Steve Mahre said. "Phil helped me a lot between the runs, keeping me loose and not letting me get nervous."

"But I don't really consider myself to be the best in the world. Everybody knows Phil and Ingemar are better along with a lot of others. I just hope I can continue like this in giant slaloms."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune
Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ J532
♥ K85
♦ Q63
♣ Q54
EAST
♦ Void
♥ QJ1063
♦ 98542
♣ 987

SOUTH
♦ A Q864
♥ A 7
♦ A K 10
♣ A K 10

The bidding:
South West North East
2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass
4 NT Pass 5 ♦ Pass
5 NT Pass 6 ♦ Pass
6 ♦ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

The secret of successful dummy play is to envision what might go wrong and then take steps to circumvent it. Note this hand.

There are two interesting aspects to the auction. First, North raised his partner's

suit despite his balanced hand and stopper in each suit—to suppress such trump support would have been a crime, especially since the odds are that the opening two-bidder has an unbalanced hand. And observe that, despite the fact that he held all four aces, South started his Blackwood inquiry with a bid of four no trump—a jump to five no trump would have been the Grand Slam Force, inquiring about two of the three top honors.

West led the queen of hearts. When dummy comes down, the optimistic declarer sees that he can make a grand slam if East started with a singleton or doubleton king of spades. He wins the first trick in dummy and leads a spade to his queen. The finesse works, but when West fails to follow, declarer must, as the cards lie, lose two trump tricks for down one.

Fortunately, our declarer was a cautious man. He realized that only a 4-0 trump division could endanger his contract. To guard against that, he won the heart lead in his hand and led a low trump to the jack. His foresight was rewarded when West discarded a heart.

East captured the jack of spades with the king, but declarer was in control. By using two of his entries to the table to lead trumps toward his hand, his A-Q-8 of spades were just enough to neutralize East's 10-9-7. Thus, declarer was able to win his trump losers to one.

What if West started with all the missing trumps? He must play low when a trump is led to the jack and the jack will win the first trick. Now declarer can still make his contract if West's distribution is specifically 4-3-3-3. Declarer strips all the side suits from the hand and shortens his trump length by ruffing a heart. He then end plays West by leading a low trump, forcing a return from the king of trumps into his ace-queen.

Due to contract completion, the following items of plant and transport are for sale:

- 3 no CAT 225 excavators
- 1 no, CAT 215 excavator
- 1 no, STETTER dry batcher
- 1 no, ALFA tower crane
- 1 no, WINGET 14R mixer
- 1 no, 20HP mixer
- 1 no, TECALEMIT lube pack
- 2 no, HONDA 3.5 KVA generators
- 2 no, MERCEDES tankers
- 2 no, CHEVROLET Blazers
- 2 no, FIAT 131S saloons
- 2 no, TOYOTA Land Cruiser pickups

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Apply in writing, giving qualifications and previous experience, to the Administration Officer, British Embassy, P.O. Box 87, Amman.

Applications should reach the embassy by Sunday, 14th February, 1982.

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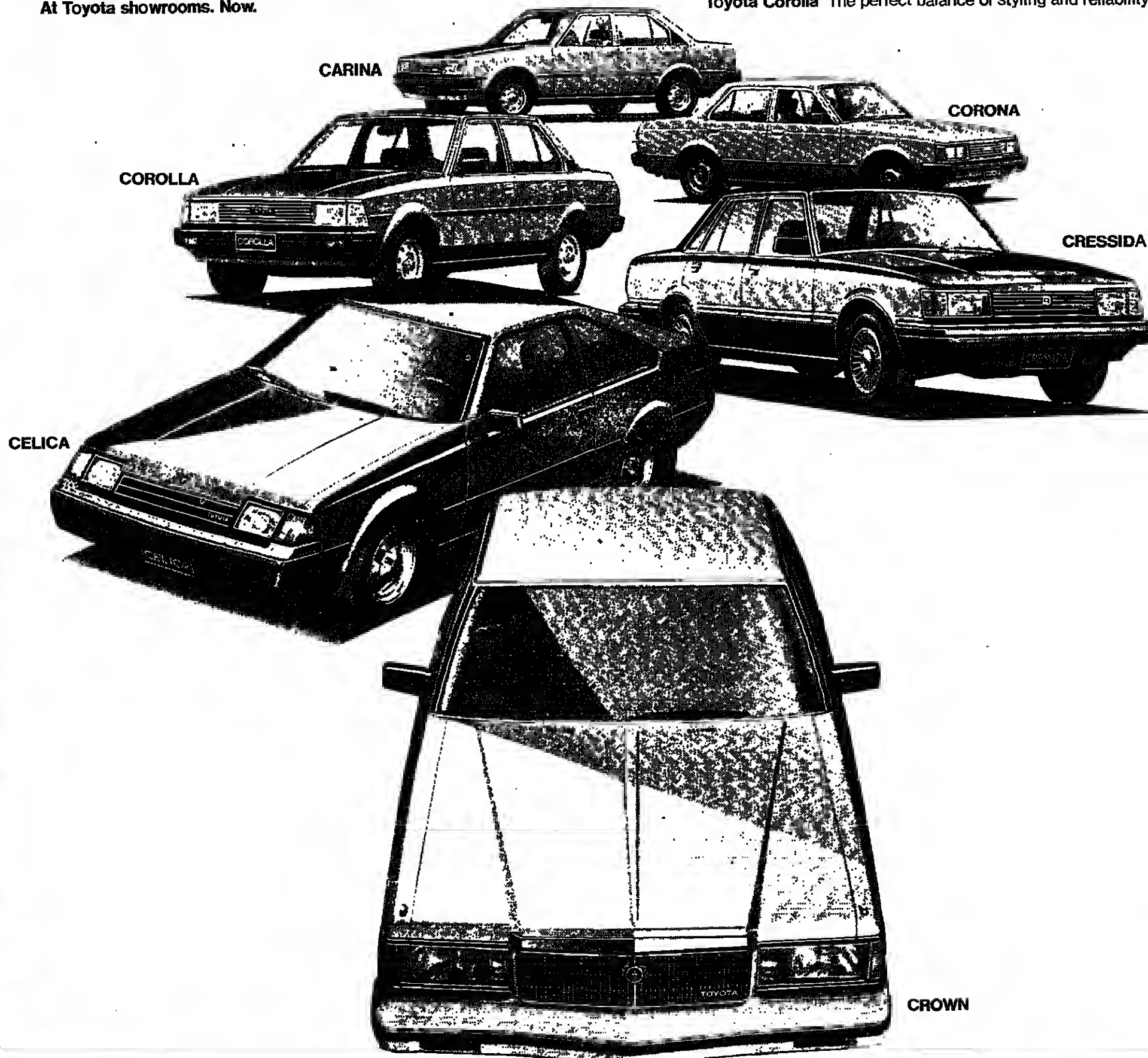
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FEATURES

Tips for customers at Indian restaurant

By Debra Weiner

SINGAPORE — "Long ago in India," Wadhu Sakhrani begins, "many centuries before Christ, recipes were the handiwork of doctors and priests — seers so wise they knew whether life existed on Jupiter or Mars." Mr. Wadhu, the gray-haired, distinguished-looking proprietor of *Omar Khayyam*, the only Indian restaurant in Singapore to serve the haute cuisine of Kashmir based on the aphrodisiac menus of the maharajas, pauses a moment, settling deep into his leopard-skin lounge chair.

"But if nutrition was the original concern," he at last continues, "by the time the maharajas ruled, luxury was uppermost on the mind. And what," asks Mr. Wadhu, "is one of the greatest luxuries in the world, but women? More than one."

"Of course, to make love with 30 or 40 wives you need lots of energy. You need..." Mr. Wadhu pauses again as the silvery stirrings of sitar music weave through the air. "You need to be virile."

Like most Eastern cultures, India has long relied on herbal remedies for upsets and ailments. Thus when the maharajas sought to enhance their sensual pleasure, it was only natural, Mr. Wadhu explains, that they should solicit advice from their chefs. Which herbs, the Indian princes wanted to know, best combined with which ingredients, to simultaneously provide sexual strength and a cultured taste?

Until India's independence in 1947, these ambrosial recipes



were kept royal secrets. Once the maharajas lost their places, however, many chefs were also left out of work. Eventually they revealed their formulas to the likes of Mr. Wadhu. "I have tried the various cuisines of the world, and I'm not trying to boast, but some of the Indian sauces made for the elite class are the best in the world, better even than the French."

Fourteen years ago, Mr. Wadhu gave up his business in the rag trade to open his small, award-winning restaurant opposite the U.S. Embassy on Hill Street here. He named it after the Persian poet-philosopher whose classic, *The Rubaiyat*, expounds a philosophy of "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die."

"What do you think?" Mr.

Wadhu, a native Indian who has lived most of his life in Singapore, politely asks. "Perhaps it is now time we went up to dine."

"Up" means the Mogul Room, which, like the ground-floor cocktail lounge, is intimate and refined. Intricate Kashmiri walnut carvings, Bengali murals and wooden sculptures decorate the walls. The rhythm of the tabla drum accompanies dinner.

Although *Omar Khayyam* is frequented by many Singaporeans, the majority of guests tend to be Europeans. Even if they are unaware of the recipes' wondrous nature, no customers, says Mr. Wadhu, can fail to notice the difference between his establishment and most other Indian restaurants in Singapore. They feature sharp, peppery southern cooking, while the fare at *Omar Khayyam* is smooth, even subtle, and more in harmony with the Western palate.

Most south Indian dishes use coconut milk as a base, but Mr. Wadhu's northern sauces are a blend of almonds, cashew nuts, yoghurt and melon seeds, among other ingredients. Instead of the

strong, pungent South Indian spices, he prefers more delicate herbs — cardamom, saffron, nutmeg and mace — which in addition to being more costly, are good, according to Mr. Wadhu, at heating the body. Heat, needless to say, is invaluable for virility.

"All herbs are spices," Mr. Wadhu explains after ordering a sampling of his menu. *Tandoori* chicken: a mint chutney relish; Kashmiri *nan*, ovenbaked Indian bread seasoned with fresh coriander and spring onions; prawns marinated in honey and sour spices; a roasted lamb dish called "Shab Nauz," which was fancied by the Maharaja of Jammu; and finally a favourite of the Mogul kings, diced chicken cooked in fruit juices and blended with saffron and other herbs. "But not all spices are herbs."

The differences? Both contribute flavour and aroma, but a herb also possesses medicinal properties.

With a stockpile of more than 80 herbs in his kitchen, Mr. Wadhu admits he is something of a fanatic. Turmeric, for instance, is added to so many Indian dishes

because centuries ago the doctors discovered that the yellowish powder helps prevent rheumatism, gout and stiffness of the muscles, Mr. Wadhu explains. The herb is still used in India today, he notes, to treat sprains: Combine a dash of turmeric with a tablespoon or two of milk and three grams of butter. Heat slightly before applying to the sore ankle or foot.

Upon request, in fact, Mr. Wadhu will prescribe a meal. For executive types who suffer from high blood pressure or insomnia, he suggests dishes that do not contain herbs of an aggravating nature, such as cinnamon or cloves.

For romantic types he recommends dishes listed under the menu heading "Aphrodisiacs for the Harem," preferably one with lamb, which has the highest aphrodisiac index of any flesh, followed by one of his "passionately recommended" chicken dishes

and a plate of especially seasoned prawns. Topped off with a cup of his "Harem Coffee," this meal, Mr. Wadhu insists, could make for a notably enjoyable evening. "Could," he emphasizes, because whether an aphrodisiac is efficacious depends on several factors, including the consumer's age, health and attitude.

"Not too long ago," Mr. Wadhu recalls, "my friend's wife asked me to prepare a special meal for her and her husband — which I did. The next day she called me up to say that though the meal was delicious, there were no, shall we say, accompanying effects. What could I tell her?" Mr. Wadhu asks, with a small smile. "I serve food, after all, not drugs. It takes at least six hours for food to properly digest. Perhaps, I suggested, they fell asleep too early."

— International Herald Tribune



Trainees serve the Paris metro's 'O' line

A fictitious Paris underground line helps trainees

PARIS — A new subway line has been added to the 24 "metro" lines which serve Paris. It is the "O" line and the management of the Parisian transport system (RATP) was proud to present it to the press recently.

It has 27 stations altogether, spread across districts of the capital which, until now, were not served by the existing network of the metro. The names of these stations are Place des Vosges, Place de la Reunion, Colbert, les Rigolots, etc. Connections with other lines are made at La Motte-Piquet-Grenelle, Montparnasse...

In actual fact, this "O" line is a fictitious line, which exists only at the metro's training centre at Rue de Lagny, Paris. Unique in the world, its role is to train young drivers, both for the metropolitan network and for networks built abroad with the guidance of the RATP.

This simulator, named "Sosis" (meaning a double or replica) has become a necessity. With the installations becoming more and more complicated — enabling the interval between two trains to be only 95 seconds at peak hours and carrying 4.5 million passengers per day — this intense automation means that the former system of teaching drivers by giving them experience "on the job" is no longer good enough. The apprentices

used to be put at the controls of a metro train with an experienced driver to survey them, so that they could gradually learn their job by experience; but, as soon as the slightest unexpected incident arose, the apprentice had to let the professional driver take over.

With the "Sosis" simulator, however, they are now able to test their reactions in all circumstances (the apparatus can envisage up to 150 different "incidents") without endangering the safety of the network, without upsetting the traffic or causing deterioration of the material. And when these apprentices make a "false manoeuvre", "Sosis" even lets them return to their starting point and make the manoeuvre again, this time the correct one.

In this way, the RATP expects to complete the basic training of 150 pupils per year, as well as the periodic recycling of each of the present 1,150 subway rail officials at present employed in the network. Each of them will undergo the recycling programme once every three years. And it is important to add that the staff which operates the networks built abroad by the "SOFRETI" (a subsidiary of the RATP) will also be able to use the advantages of the simulator "Sosis".

— Radio France Internationale

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YUHRR

TANEC

MAUTER

DEAGAN

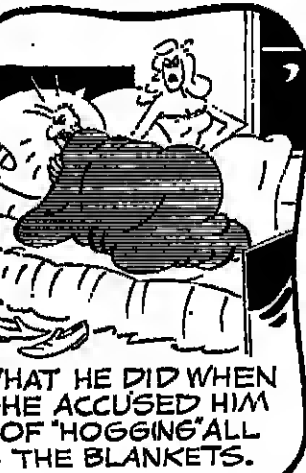
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GRAIN BATHE STOOGE HANSOM

Answer: It doesn't sound right—but this fruit might make a green stain—"TANGERINES"



THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



"I don't think writing to an advice columnist will settle our argument... we can't agree on which one to write!"

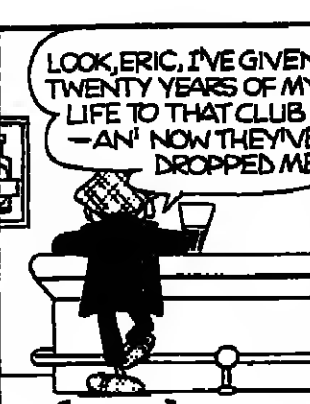
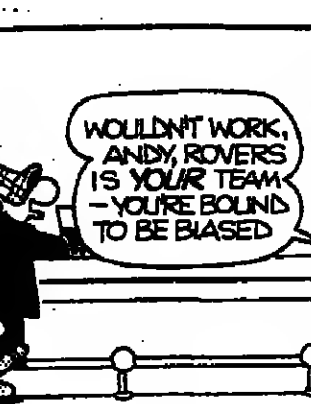
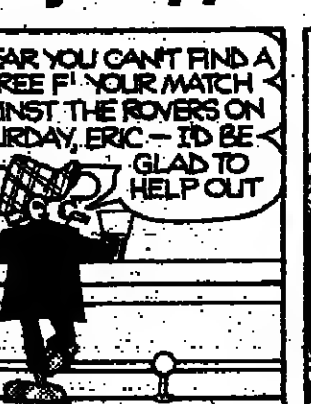
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A time when your creative ideas should be used to advantage. You are able to improve relationships with others so there is a greater harmony in the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get together with congenials and enjoy amusements during spare hours. Put talent to work and get fine results.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Look over your environment and make improvements where needed. Improve your health and accomplish more.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A conference with associates will pave the way to more success in the future. Strive for increased happiness.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good time to elevate your thinking where money is concerned and then you can enjoy more prosperity.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Engage in more social activities after business matters are handled properly. Use that smile more. Be wary of outsiders.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Gain the advice of financial experts so that you can advance more quickly. Draw up a campaign of action.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Consult with an influential person who can assist you in your career. Much good can come of this in the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Become more active in civic affairs and get excellent results. Obtain the guidance you need from higher-ups.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You should be highly inspired now and can easily gain your fondest aspirations. Arrange for a future trip.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use your bunched where loved one is concerned and you come out a winner. A good time to make plans for the future.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Meet with associates and make better arrangements for the future. Take health treatments that will perk you up.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take time to make your environs more comfortable. Come to a better understanding with co-workers early in the day.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... be or she will be one of those persons who can envision the highest results of any undertaking and know its true potential, plus knowing the needs of others. Be sure to equip your progeny with the finest education.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you should avoid getting into arguments, otherwise you could lose out where it counts the most. Make plans to build a more secure future for yourself.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study creative ideas you have and build a sound foundation for the future. Engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan to have more of the good things in life by using your talents to best advantage. Sidelstep a troublemaker.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study your surroundings and then quietly go about making needed changes. A new venture can be most successful.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Come to a better understanding with associates. An invitation could lead to an interesting experience.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Engage in the more practical aspects of your living instead of spending so much time on fun and frolic. Be sensible.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A fine day to engage in some new activity that will be inspiring to you. Stop worrying about matters unrelated to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Listen carefully to what an expert has to suggest and you find the right solution to a pending problem. Be more cheerful.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try to understand what associates and good friends expect of you and endeavor to please them. Take it easy tonight.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make sure you carry through with civic duties you have assumed and get the right results. Avoid arguments.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You are highly inspired and can accomplish a great deal today. Be alert to opportunities at hand. Be logical.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle obligations before engaging in amusements. Become more skilled in your line of endeavor. Be courteous to others.

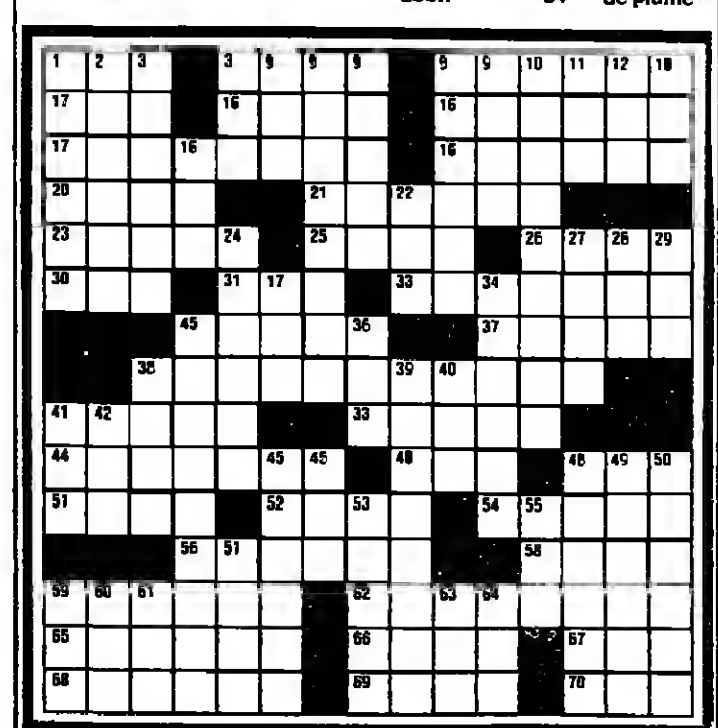
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Come to an agreement with associates on a joint project you have in mind. Avoid temptation to argue with co-worker.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... be or she will have a practical nature but will also appreciate the importance of idealism. Make sure you provide the kind of education that will encourage your progeny to tackle large projects and bring to a workable level.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By T. Richard Mora

ACROSS	33 Taken by surprise	58 "Bus Stop" author	18 Terminus of films
1 Opposed to long	35 Strike water	59 Worse than Alice's sister	24 Honky-tonk
4 Bistro	37 Lolly abode: var.	62 Short nt snout	27 Tallow
8 More of 53D	38 Richard's epithet	65 Give in	28 Amin
14 Fuss	41 Friend	66 Relative of 43A	29 Affirmative vote
15 Parched	43 Group nt cheer	67 Chihuahua	32 Homo sapiens
16 Genesis peak	44 Procedure	68 United	34 Slow up
17 Well-used, as a book	47 Blemish	69 Tiller	35 Willful
19 Hardships	48 Mandible	70 Sleep land	36 All-up
20 Oil country	51 Summer		37 A — and a promise
21 Buffalo	52 Zilch lo		38 Framework
23 Feats	54 Apien queen's mate		40 Inlet
25 Printer's word	56 Taliaman		41 Consumed
28 Kazan		DOWN	42 Brooks or Blanc
30 On sums		1 Foppish	43 Buxing's Dundee
31 Friend		2 Worshipped	44 Removed the undesirable
Francine		3 Oressed for "Animat House" party	45 Prilundity
		4 Flying nrg.	46 Branco or Brann
		5 Opp. nt dep.	47 Ancient anian
		6 Demonic	48 Honr card
		7 Fisher or Foy	49 " — Bias"
		8 Shade	50 — de plume
		9 New York canal	
		10 All-ober-vant	
		11 Con's counter	
		12 Aural process	
		13 Football linemen: abbr.	



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WORLD

Brezhnev accuses Washington of apathy in disarmament talks

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev accused the United States of dragging its feet at nuclear missile talks in Geneva and called for agreement on a two-thirds reduction in medium-range atomic weaponry by 1990.

The Soviet leader, who was Wednesday talking to representatives of the Socialist International, also firmly rejected President Reagan's notion of "linkage" in Soviet-American relations, according to the official news agency TASS.

Mr. Brezhnev said Moscow viewed patient and constructive talks aimed at real reductions in East-West arms levels as the only way to solve current world tensions.

He suggested that the United States had displayed a different attitude at the Geneva talks.

"The initial stage of these talks gives rise to a certain wariness because of the obvious reluctance of the American side to look for a basis of a mutually acceptable agreement," the Soviet leader said.

The Geneva negotiations, which started in November, aim at limiting deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The United States is calling on Moscow to remove its triple-warhead SS-20 missiles and plans to deploy nearly 600 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles of its own from next year if the talks reach no agreement.

Both sides agreed to strict secrecy at the start of the negotiations. Mr. Brezhnev's remarks Wednesday, indicating Soviet impatience with their progress, was the first substantial comment on them from either Washington or Moscow.

The Soviet president renewed earlier calls for a moratorium on further missile deployment and for an agreement reducing current missile stocks by hundreds of units.

But for the first time he outlined in public a possible timetable for these cuts.

"It would be possible, for instance, to cut by 1990 the present amount of medium-range nuclear armaments by each side to one-

third or even less," he said. The president said the two sides could agree to a stage-by-stage reduction that would mean "cutting the arsenals of both in the next few years by approximately one-third and then going further ahead."

Western diplomats said the proposal of a two-thirds cut had already been made in private by Soviet officials in talks with U.S. officials.

They said Mr. Brezhnev's comments did not contain any substantially new proposals because he based his calls for sharp reductions in arms on the premise that there was a balance of power between East and West.

The Soviet Union says that both sides have about 1,000 medium-range nuclear missile carriers. It includes British and French missiles and U.S. forward-based systems in its calculations.

The U.S. side rejects this argument and says a build-up of more than 150 SS-20 missiles over the past few years has given Moscow a major advantage and left the West dangerously exposed.

The Soviet president rejected outright Mr. Reagan's demands that arms questions be linked with Moscow's behaviour generally in foreign affairs and that the Kremlin agree to show restraint in its dealings with Third World states. "Diplomacy requires 'denunciations' and not 'linkages'," he was quoted as saying.

Taiwan finds alternate arms

TAIPEI (R) — Taiwan has overcome difficulties in buying advanced weapons from the United States by diversifying its sources of supply and seeking to develop arms systems in cooperation with other countries, according to Defence Minister Soong Chang-Chih.

Speaking at a reception Tuesday night, Adam Soong said that Taiwan was doing what it could to develop its own defence industry. It could now make various conventional weapons and ammunition as well as ship-to-ship and ground-to-ground missiles, anti-tank missiles and armoured vehicles.

Adam Soong also said Taiwan was finding other sources of supply and would seek the cooperation of foreign manufacturers for the production of advanced aircraft.

President Reagan ruled out the sale of U.S. F-X jet fighters to Taiwan but permitted continued co-production of the F-5E in Taiwan under licence with Northrop Corporation.

Informed sources said the nationalist Chinese air force, in cooperation with Northrop, was able to produce two F-5Es each month.

"The tangled knot of conflict situations and disputed problems in the world cannot be cut by any sword. The only way is the way of patient constructive talks, ensuring a real reduction and destruction of arms," he added.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks came at a meeting with leaders of the Socialist International's council on disarmament at the Kremlin. The group included Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of Finland's Social Democratic Party, and Walter Hacker, a senior official in the Austrian Socialist Party.

The Socialist International, which groups more than 50 Socialist and Social Democrat parties, has been trying to find ways of facilitating East-West agreements on arms cuts.

Mr. Brezhnev said Moscow was still keen to draw up with the U.S. a general statement of principles outlining the aims of the two sides in trying to cut nuclear arms in Europe.

"We continue to hope for a positive reaction from the USA," he added.

The Soviet leader also complained about Washington's attitude towards talks on a new agreement on intercontinental nuclear missiles.

"The U.S. administration states from time to time that it is allegedly interested in radical reductions of strategic armaments," Mr. Brezhnev was quoted as saying.



Brig. Gen. James Dozier

Bush welcomes Dozier home

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush welcomed Brig. Gen. James Dozier back to the United States Wednesday and said, "I can't imagine a happier job."

Mr. Bush, in remarks prepared for Gen. Dozier's arrival at Andrews Air Force Base, said the general's safe return after being held for 42 days by the Red Brigades was "a sign of hope and encouragement for a decade that in just two years has already witnessed enough terrorism to last ten."

The vice president also saluted Lt. Col. Charles Ray, shot on a Paris street two weeks ago in a terrorist attack.

"He was not as lucky as Gen. Dozier and all we could do was watch his coffin come off the plane," Mr. Bush said.

Mr. Bush also praised the Italian security forces who rescued Gen. Dozier and said "molto grazie (thanks a lot)."

Mr. Bush, calling attention to the music that the general's captors listened to and to Gen. Dozier's battle decorations, said: "If there were a ribbon for being made to listen to rock music 12 hours a day — what a horrible torture — he'd have won that too."

Warsaw labels Reagan 'honorary organiser' of Gdansk student riots

WARSAW (R) — Polish police used teargas and sprayed water from street hydrants to disperse 3,000 young demonstrators in the Baltic port of Gdansk last Saturday, the government said Wednesday.

Official spokesman Jerzy Urban said police moved in when youths put flowers and lighted candles at the foot of a monument to workers killed in Gdansk riots in 1970.

Fourteen people were hurt and 205 arrested in the disturbance

which was the worst reported since before Christmas.

The official media denied that huge increases in the price of food and other necessities caused the trouble.

They said the U.S. campaign against martial law was responsible and described President Reagan as "honorary organiser" of the Gdansk riot.

The monument where the crowd of students gathered stands outside the Lenin shipyard where the Solidarity free trade union was born.

Mr. Urban said in his account that police went to disperse the demonstrators because assemblies are banned under martial law. Teargas and water from street hydrants were used when they congregated again in the city centre.

He also reported that students demonstrated on two evenings at the weekend at a hostel at Wroclaw, in western Poland, but described the incidents as unimportant.

Lebanon deports Indian 'mercenaries'

NEW DELHI (A.P.) — Lebanon has deported 30 Indian "mercenaries" who were recruited to fight in Beirut for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, a news report said Wednesday.

The independent Indian Express newspaper said the Indians were ordered from Lebanon over the weekend because the government there believed the men were fighting for the rightist Lebanese Christian Falangists.

The mercenaries all were from India's northern Punjab State, and most of them from the Sikh community, the often militant minority religious sect.

Some of the Sikhs shaved their traditional beards and trimmed their long hair to hide their identities, the paper said.

Also, the men had been recruited by a single agency and were flown to Beirut in one group, the newspaper said, quoting unidentified sources.

The men were taken into custody at New Delhi airport on their arrival here Monday and are being detained for questioning, it added.

The newspaper estimated that about 800 Indians are in Lebanon illegally and fighting for one group or another in the continuing conflict.

Prosecution, defence clash with images of accused millionaire in Newport trial

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — Danish-born socialite Claus von Bulow went on trial Tuesday, painted by the prosecution as a cheating husband who plotted murder to gain his wife's millions and by the defence as a man who struggled to save a wretched, self-destructive woman.

Mr. von Bulow, 55, facing a jury for the first time after three weeks of pre-trial courtroom battles, sat under the gaze of television cameras and of scores of journalists from around the world.

He listened impassively as Prosecutor Stephen Famiglietti ac-

used him of "a clandestine, sudden and ingenious attempt" to kill his heiress wife Martha, 49, who has for 14 months been in a coma from which doctors say she will never recover.

Mr. von Bulow, once right-hand man to oil magnate J. Paul Getty, is accused of twice injecting his wife with insulin in order to kill her.

But defence lawyer Herald Fabinger, in an emotional 90-minute address, declared: "Claus von Bulow did not cause his wife's coma."

"In all of his life he did nothing

to harm her. What happened to her was not anyone's fault but her own," Mr. Fabinger said.

He said Mrs. von Bulow destroyed herself with alcohol, barbiturates and sweet foods forbidden to her for medical reasons.

Mr. Famiglietti, Rhode Island's aggressive young assistant attorney general, said Mr. von Bulow had no significant wealth when in 1966 he married Martha. He said Mr. von Bulow helped draw up his wife's will giving him half of an estate the prosecutor valued at about \$30 million.

Judicial report suggests modernising S. African security laws

CAPE TOWN (R) — A government-appointed commission on South Africa's security laws, among the toughest in the world, Wednesday recommended greater accountability of security agencies and a tighter definition of offences.

The commission also suggested greater access to persons detained without charge, including visits by a doctor and magistrate at least every two weeks.

Political analysts described the 250-page report of the Rabie Commission as balanced, aimed more at modernising security laws than liberalising them. The report, tabled in parliament Wednesday,

was the second this week to recommend greater internal review of security police actions.

On Monday the Steyn Commission report on the media, which caused a storm of protest by proposing tighter press controls, said all detention and banning orders should be reviewed by a supreme court judge.

The Rabie Commission was set up in August 1979, at a time of mounting international criticism of security police actions, in one of the first actions of Prime Minister P.W. Botha after he took office.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee told reporters the government would make a close study of the report and refer it to such bodies

as the chief justice, police union and bar council before taking any decision on its findings. Mr. Botha has said both reports should be discussed in a special parliamentary debate.

The brief to the six-man team headed by Pretoria Judge Pieter Jacobus Rabie was to examine the "necessity, adequacy, fairness and efficiency of legislation affecting the internal security situation in South Africa."

The commission said in its report that South Africa's stringent security laws were necessary because acts of terrorism and sabotage committed in recent years were likely to increase in the future. But it said that some laws

were inequitable and lacked adequate controls.

Present legislation gives security police the power to detain suspects without charge virtually indefinitely, only vaguely defines what constitutes internal security offences and cloaks in secrecy wide areas of government operations, including defence, police Strategic installations and fuel supplies.

No official figures on detainees in South Africa are released. But records kept by civil rights groups put the number of people held without charge at more than 100, many of whom have been detained for several months.

Report of U.S. aid prompts upsurge of violence in Salvador

NUEVA TRINIDAD, El Salvador (R) — Within hours of the news that the United States was stepping up military aid to El Salvador, left-wing guerrillas stormed into this town near the Honduran border Tuesday, killing 150 people according to the army.

It was the biggest guerrilla attack for several weeks and follows guerrilla radio calls to workers and

peasants to rise against the U.S.-backed junta which has scheduled elections for March 28.

After a day-long battle about 200 government troops pushed the guerrillas out. But an army officer quoted one of the few remaining townspeople as telling him the guerrillas had said they would be back soon.

Nueva Trinidad appeared al-

most deserted when troops entered it after an advance guard had just retaken the town. Distant gunfire could be heard and bodies still lay in the ruins.

Eyewitnesses said many women and children were among the dead and that about 200 townspeople were missing.

Military sources said about a dozen soldiers died in the counter-attack.

Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia told reporters after the battle that the government asked the United Nations to investigate

what he called "this massacre by subversives".

About 26,000 people are reported to have died last year in fighting between guerrillas and security forces backed by ultra-rightist groups.

The attack came only a week after the guerrillas blew up a number of helicopters at a San Salvador air force base. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders announced in Washington on Monday that more military aid worth \$55 million would be sent to El Salvador, partly to replace the lost helicopters.

Hijacked jetliner back in Florida

MIAMI (R) — An Air Florida plane forced to fly to Cuba Tuesday by a lone hijacker returned safely to Florida later in the day. Air Florida Chairman Eli Timoner told reporters the hijacker, described by passengers as a young Latin male, has threatened the crew with a bottle he claimed contained inflammable liquid during a flight from Miami to Key West.

"He wanted to go to Havana and we accommodated him," Mr. Timoner said.

He said that after the Air Florida Boeing 737 landed at Havana airport, the hijacker released the

71 passengers and five crew and surrendered to authorities. The airliner stayed on the ground in Havana for two and a half hours while passengers and crew were served refreshments in the airport terminal. It then returned to Florida.

It was the first hijacking of a U.S. airliner to Cuba since an Eastern Airlines L-1011 was forced to Havana in July last year by two men carrying petrol bombs.

The previous summer there had been a rash of hijackings by horned Cuban refugees disenchanted with the United States after arriving in May, 1980, on "freedom flotillas" from Cuba.

Thais offer amnesty deal to opium warlord's forces

BANGKOK (A.P.) — Deputy Prime Minister Gen. Prachuab Sontarakun said Wednesday that military officials had offered a settlement to troops of alleged opium warlord, Mr. Khun Sa, to end their fighting.

Mr. Prachuab told a news conference that Shan United Army troops and their families could live in Thai territory as refugees if they agreed to disarm, abide by Thai laws, accept control by Thai authorities, and stop trafficking in narcotics.

Thai border patrol police 16 days ago forced Mr. Khun Sa to flee to Burma after they struck his opium trafficking headquarters at Baan Hin Taek in northern Chiang Rai Province.

Mr. Prachuab said government forces killed 200 Shan United Army troops and wounded an unknown number in the 10-day battle. Thai forces had 17 fatalities and 50 wounded, he said.

As many as 2,000 of Mr. Khun Sa's troops still are believed to be in rugged jungle terrain near the Burmese border.

Mr. Khun Sa claimed to be fighting a liberation war against the Burmese government, but international narcotics officials maintained he was involved in a multimillion dollar smuggling operation.

The Golden Triangle, where the borders of Thailand, Burma and Laos converge, is a major source of opium, from which heroin is refined. Mr. Prachuab confirmed that the government would not negotiate with Mr. Khun Sa himself because a warrant for his arrest had been issued last year and a reward of \$22,000 offered.

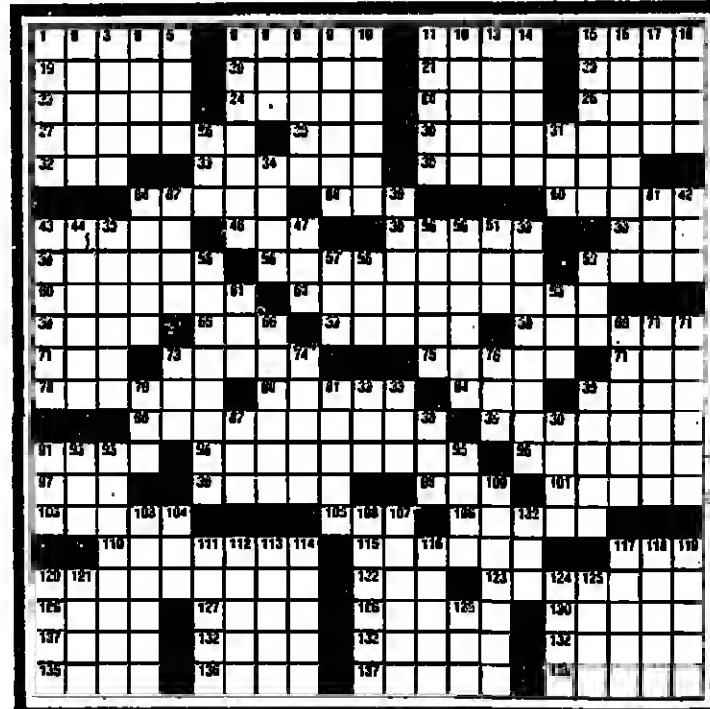
Meanwhile, border patrol police in Chiang Rai said that about 100 of Mr. Khun Sa's men attacked a hillside village Monday night, plundering food supplies and setting fire to four huts.

The Weekend Crossword

WHAT'S IN A NAME?
By T. Richard More

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Etkenson

- ACROSS
- 1 Brazilian dance
 - 2 30-year-old
 - 3 "Elephant Boy"
 - 4 Frankenstein's
 - 5 Small girl
 - 6 Oberon or Hecate
 - 7 Bombardier
 - 8 Atlantic
 - 9 Chinese tooth
 - 10 Run-of-the-mill
 - 11 Chinese nurse
 - 12 In love
 - 13 Richard
 - 14 Greek E
 - 15 William
 - 16 Thackeray
 - 17 Newspaperman, for short
 - 18 Fall off
 - 19 Routine
 - 20 Last abbr.
 - 21 Written pledges of
 - 22 Payment abbr.
 - 23 Split
 - 24 Pre's loss
 - 25 Omit
 - 26 Satirical
 - 27 Family
 - 28 Woman's issue
 - 29 Economize
 - 30 Roman roads
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 - 32 Set one's sights on
 - 33 Overgrown
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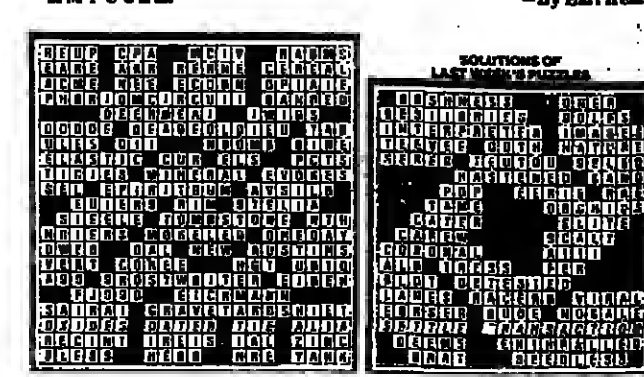


Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Let panda lead a padded band to the wise man who tends him.
2. Capable guide on bus tour of city left us sitting pretty — darn long!
3. The very gift he person logically prefers to have one referred to as a "per-aid."
4. Thoughtful woodman waited to fell tree until little wrens were gone from the nest.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. ANTHONY, STLTGBV TVZ MYET KTJNGA
TCNZBKUUNAA TUUTSNGYLTVZBBHSTJNGA.
—By E. L. Livingston
2. OIANYSA FYAYT FINE GIL ETBVS AO TYGITE
JUTDSN DHTYANFY OITRYTL GNAU ANJYAL.
—By Lois H. Jones
3. GIVE MACLVIAV ASRO VIUWOB MAHEVU LV
YDWMH SADIYVAHE.
—By Reba Dew
4. TKO EZD EJLPS EZSS LRKU PMJ EZ ZCU
HMTUCZE.
—By Earl Ireland



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